



TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
IN THE

Marine Yard,

TO-MORROW THIS DAY, THE 18TH INSTANT,
THE GRAB KETCH

Shan Pyramgore,
OF 171½ TONS.

WITH all her Stores Mast, Rig-
gins &c. As she is now lays in
the Harbour.

For particular apply to *Merwanjee* and
Dossabhoy Jamsetjee, where alist of her
Stores may be seen.

Bombay 17th April 1822.

TWENTY SEVENTH, Calcutta Lottery.

TIKETS for Sale at the Office of
Messrs. MACKINTOSH & HA-
MILTON.

Bombay, 16th April 1822.

For Sale,

A STRONG and commodious teak
built Boat, brig rigged, and now
lying at anchor, close to the Apollo
Pier. She has been newly coppered,
painted inside and out, and put into com-
plete repair. Her rigging, Sails &c.
are new, and she is worthy the attention
of any Person requiring a Vessel of her
description. Enquire of the EDITOR.

Bombay, 17th April 1822.

FOR SALE

A FEW CASKS

OF

SUPERIOR DOUBLE DISTILLED
COLOMBO ARRACK.

PARTICULARLY well adapted for
forwarding into the interior; as it
will bear at least one third of water, to
reduce it to the proof strength of Com-
mon Arrack.

Particulars as to quality and Price
may be known on application to *Hor-
majee Bomanjee*.

Bombay 17th April 1822.

A HANDSOME
ARAB HORSE
AND NEAT

Bengal Built Buggy,

(DENNET.)

TO BE SOLD.

THE property of a Gentleman leav-
ing the Presidency. Apply to *Lim-
jee Beckajee*.

Bombay 17th April 1822.

Baxter & Co.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION

To-morrow 18th April.

A COLLECTION of Books, among
which is a complete set of Bell's
Surgery handsomely bound in Russia
Leather. After which several Dozens
of Beer, Claret, and Champagne, some
Glass Ware and Cutlery.

At 1 o'Clock several Saddle and Bug-
gy Horses.

Messrs. B. and Co. have several Horses
Carriages, Tents &c. for Sale on Com-
mission.

Bombay 17th April 1822.

FOR SALE

At the Godowns

UNDER

Messrs Forbes & Co's.

OFFICE,

A FEW Six Dozen Chests of Port
Wine, of excellent quality, impor-
ted by the Hannah, from London, at
Rupees 20 per dozen.

ALSO

A FEW 6 Dozen Chests of Christo-
pher's superior first Growth Cha-
teau Margeaux Claret, imported per
Ship Alexander from London, at Rupees
40 per dozen.

Some 12 and 6 Dozen Chests of su-
perior Claret of Colonel Palmer's
Growth, imported per Mulgrave Castle
and Phoenix from London, at Rupees
35 per dozen.

(2)

Bombay, 10th April 1822.

Messrs. John Leckie & Co.

HAVING a few half Pipes remain-
ing of the London Market Ma-
deira Wine, (formerly Advertised) im-
ported in July last per Ship Sarah Cap-
tain Norton, the same, in view to closing
the account of this consignment, may be
had on application at their godowns, at
Rs. 200 per half Pipe.

Bombay 17th April 1822.

Lalla Faquira

HAS FOR SALE.

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS

OF

NEW

Hyson Tea.

W HOLE Chest, ...	per Chest	100	Rupees.
Half ditto, ...	per ditto	50	
Quarter ditto, ...	per ditto	25	
Retail, ...	pdr lb.	1 2	

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net	per Box	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.	ditto	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.	per ½ Tub	11

ALSO

WINES

AND

Liquors,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, ...	per doz.	10
London Particular Madei- ra Wine, ...	ditto	15
London Market ditto, ...	ditto	13
Jamaica Rum, ...	ditto	12
Cognac Brandy	ditto	18
Hollands Gin	ditto	15

Bombay 6th February 1822.

VALUABLE
BOOKS

AND

Instruments.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Tuesday the 18th of June next

AND SUCCEEDING DAYS,

THE LIBRARY OF

Claudius Jas. Rich Esq.

LATE RESIDENT AT BAGDAD.

CONTAINING a valuable collection of History, Travels, Greek and Roman Classics, Dictionaries and Grammars, and the most esteemed works, Astronomical, Mathematical and Military.

Also, if not previously sold by private bargain, Astronomical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, made by the most esteemed Mathematical Instrument makers in Great Britain and France.

N. B.—Catalogues will be published.

Bombay 13th April 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC ACTION

On FRIDAY the 19th instant,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

The Household Property of the late

CHARLES SHUBRICK, Esq.

AT THE HOUSE

LATELY OCCUPIED BY HIM

NEAR THE 3D MILE STONE

BYCULLA:

CONSISTING of modern Plate, Plated ware, Glass, Queen's ware, Mirrors, Globe Lamps, Cots, several dozen of fine Old L. P. Madeira.

A L S O

A Chariot in good condition with spare Wheels, and a pair of well matched Bay Arab Horses, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

N. B. Catalogues may be had on application.

Bombay 17th April 1822.

Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby given.

THAT BOMONJEE BYRAMJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, having purchased of *Dorabjee Framjee Punthuckie*, the Grand Father of the said Bomonjee Byramjee a messuage Tenement or Dwelling House situated within the Town Walls of Bombay in Bazar Gate Street near the Green Bazar Market, any person or persons having any claim or demand or being otherwise interested therein he or they are hereby requested to make known the same to *W. A. Morgan Esquire* within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded, Dated 16th April 1822.

Bombay 17th April 1822.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office.

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay 10th April 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH MARCH, 1822.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant W. T. Allen, of the 1st Battalion, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant to the 2d Battalion of that Regt.—Date of appointment 1st April 1822.

Lieutenant Spratt of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate, for three years from the date of his Embarkation.

5th April 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has the satisfaction of publishing, for the information of the Army, the following List of Officers in the Honorable Company's Service on this Establishment, promoted by the operation of His Majesty's General Brevet.

TO BE LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Major General Andrew Anderson.

" " Charles Boyé.

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS.

Colonel John William Morris,

" William Atkins.

" John Skelton.

TO BE COLONEL.

Robert Lewis.

TO BE MAJOR.

E. H. Bellasis.

Commissions dated 29th July 1821.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Tomkinson, of the Madras Establishment, having produced a Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to sea for the recovery of his health, is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of twelve Months from the date of his embarkation from this Presidency.

The following Promotions are made by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

Corps of Engineers.

Brevet Major and Senior Captain Thos. A. Cowper to be Major, Senior Lieutenant Thomas Remon, to be Captain, and Senior Ensign T. B. Jervis to be Lieutenant, in succession to Bentley deceased.—Date of Rank 1st April 1822.

6th April 1822

Captain and Brevet Major Samuel Goodfellow, of the Engineers, is appointed Superintending Engineer at the Presidency: Capr. Dickenson resuming his situation of Revenue Surveyor of Bombay and Salserte.

*By Order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council
J. HENDERSON
Sec. to Govt.*

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY,
Monday 1th April 1822.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDED IN CHIEF

1st The Commander in Chief has particular satisfaction in making known to the European Part of this army that Govt. has been pleased to approve of a proposal made by him for the Introduction of Regimental Canteens, on a System which it is hoped will conduce infinitely to the Comfort, Health and Respectability of the Soldeiry.

2d. Some delay has been unavoidable, for allowing the Government Liquor contracts to expire, and other arrangements for Buildings and Establishments, and it is with the intention of enabling corps to get similarly rid of Engagements with Sutlers that this Notice is now given.

3d. The Commander in Chief has observed that hardly in any Barrack yard or cantonment which he has visited, is sufficient attention paid to the comfort to be derived to the men from the state of their drinking water: even where good water shades are in existence, the casks are generally half outside, or exposed to the sun when within, for want of side shelter; this might be easily remedied by cheap mats being put up on the side the sun comes from and wetted in very hot weather.

4th. Where water Shades, have not yet been erected, it is desired they may be applied for and their state as well as that of the Water, made hereafter an article of the Report of Orderly Officers of Regiments.

D. LEIGHTON.

Adj. Gen of the Army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

APRIL 10TH 1822.

MR. J. J. Sparrow, to be Collector of Bombay.
Mr. C. J. Wheeler to be second assistant to the Collector in the Northern Concan.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—Lieut. John Fawcett 1st | 3d Regt. N. I. from Poonah.

12 Cornet E. K. E. Johnston 3d Light Cavalry from Kaira.

Do, Assistant Surgeon Joseph Glen, M. D. from Ahmedabad.

Do, Cornet A. D. Grame, 2d Light Cavalry from Deesa.

Do, Captain J. Morgan 12th Regt. M. N. I. from Auringabad.

Do, Lieut. R. Lu, Cook 2d | 10th Regt. N. I. from Sholapoor.

13 Lieut. Col. Dunbar 3d Cavalry.

Do, Major Frederick 4th Regt. N. I. from Sea.

Do, Lieut. Hobson B. E. Regt. from Severndroog.

DEPARTURES.—10th Capt. Schuler, Artillery to Sholapoor.

Do, Lieut. Stanton, H. Artillery to Seroor.

11 do, Willoughby Artillery to Poonah.

Do, Capt. D. Capon, Grenadier Regt. to Poonah.

BOMBAY

CURRENT VALUE,

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY 17TH APRIL, 1822.

Last Remittable Notes. 128½ By Rs. per 100 Sicca
Earlier Ditto, - - - 126 - - - do
New loan Acknowledgments 117 - - - do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Months sight on London, per Rupee. 1—10
30 Days — on Calcutta — 108—100 Sicca Rs.
30 Days — on Madras — 103½—100 Madras do.
8 Days — on Surat — 100½—100 Surat do.
8 Days — on Poonah — 96½—100 Poonah do.
8 Days — — — 117—100 Ahmed. Antnee.
8 Days — — — 96—100 Ahmed. Rokra.
8 Days — Brodera — 93—100 Kaira. do.
Price of Dollars — — — 225 Per 100.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 17TH APRIL, 1822.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

The second Session of Oyer and Terminer and Jail delivery commenced on Saturday the 13th April before the Honorable Sir Anthony Buller, Knight, Recorder of Bombay. The Court having been opened with the usual ceremonies, the following Gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors.

THOS. GEO. GARDINER, Esq.—FOREMAN	W. Howell,
W. T. Graham,	G. Barnes,
W. Mainwaring,	B. Hutt,
James Sindry,	G. Seaton,
T. R. Stewart,	Weddle,
Archibald Inglis,	J. Fawcett,
Crawford McLeod,	H. P. Hadow,
Frederick Bouchier,	J. Stevenson,
G. A. Prinsep,	Telfer.
Thos. Riddock,	George Waugh,
W. Jardine,	T. Crawford, Esquires.
J. Gover,	

After they were sworn in they were shortly addressed by the Hon'ble the Recorder. His Lordship observed that the calender consisted only of petty larcenies and burglaries which as they must have been of frequent occurrence in a place like this, were of course, in consequence familiar to the Grand Juries, and as none of those that were now to occupy their consideration involved any questions of legal nicety, or any point of intricacy, he did not deem it necessary to trouble the Jury, with any particular observations concerning them. His Lordship then pointed the attention of the Grand Jury to the Jail. He observed that he had understood it was usual for the Grand Jury of this place frequently to visit the Jail and he felt assured that the present Grand Jury would follow this good example. His Lordship made some pertinent observations for the guidance of the Jury in the performance of this important duty. He particularly directed their attention to the good effects of keeping the different classes of offenders separate from each other. He also expressed his opinion that a system of rewards duly regulated would tend materially to the improvement of the habits and morals of the Prisoners, and he strongly recommended this subject to the consideration of the Grand Jury.

As connected with their inspection of the Jail, the conduct of the Jailer would form a subject of enquiry.

On this point, as well as on all others connected with the Jail, His Lordship recommended to the Grand Jury to communicate with the Sheriff, who, His Lordship felt assured, would be happy to place the Jury in possession of all the information in his power.

His Lordship concluded a short, but appropriate address by assuring the Grand Jury that it would afford him satisfaction to promote any objects for

the improvement of the Jail and the comfort or amelioration of the morals of the prisoners, which in the discharge of its important functions it might think proper to suggest.

MONDAY, 15TH APRIL 1822.

Thursday the Court proceeded to the trial of Jemalkhan Jemutkhan against whom a true Bill for burglary was found on Saturday. He was found Guilty.

The Grand Jury presented true Bills against the following Prisoners in whose cases there was nothing so interesting as to merit a detailed report.

Dewjee Mammia true Bill for burglary,—Not Guilty.

Pereshram Arzoonjee true Bill for Stealing in a dwelling House,—Not Guilty.

Bebec Woman true Bill for receiving Stolen Goods.

Buxoo Jennoo, Bill found last April Sessions for Larceny; arraigned, but no evidence appearing he was found not Guilty and discharged.

The Court adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 16TH.

This day the Grand Jury returned true Bills against Ebraim Osman for an Assault: against Boodia Janoo for 2 burglaries: against Khundoo bin Sunnus for receiving Stolen Goods: against Mahomed Rahim for Forgery: and against Batta Naiqueen Nanodecker for Perjury.

And no Bill against Hussan Ebrahim charged with Stealing in a dwelling House, nor against Khundoo bin Sunnus charged with a burglary.

Bebec woman was tried this day and the Jury returned a verdict not Guilty.

We are sorry to state that an alarming fire broke out at Surat on the morning of Tuesday the 2d inst. in the Rustompoora suburb near the Nowsaree Gate. It commenced in a tin marker's shop and raged with great fury till the following morning. We are informed that nearly 2000 houses of various descriptions were destroyed, property consumed to the extent of about 5 lakhs of rupees, and 2 men burned, a pot maker and a rice beater.

We have been favored with the following extract of a communication on this unfortunate subject: we are confident the appeal to the charitable feelings of this community will not be made in vain.

DREADFUL FIRE IN SURAT.

On the 2d instant at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon the calamitous conflagration commenced near the Nowsaree-gate, and the wind being rather strong, it carried the most rapid and irreparable destruction in its direction through the village of Rustompurrah, till it consumed upwards of 1500 houses, with all their contents, the property of not less than

7000 of that class of native community called weavers.

It is truly wretched to see such a multitude of the lower, but perhaps the most useful classes of the population without shelter and depending upon the charitable donations of many that are nearly as wretched as themselves for food.

Meetings have been held here among the various castes, for the purpose of raising funds to relieve the wants of the sufferers; but the sums received are too small to answer any other purpose than that of preventing immediate starvation, and as the monsoon is approaching fast, many must perish from want and the inclemency of the season, unless assisted by the different Castes of natives and the European population of the presidency.

Bombay Courier.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE

and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—April 14, Ship Good Success, Wm. Poyton from Calcutta, 28 February.

PASSENGERS.

Per Good Success,—Rev. M. Young Doctor Jameson, Major P. Byres.

DEPARTURES,—9, Ship Cornwall, Wm. Richardson to Mocha.

10, Brig Tarter, J. Roede; to Coilputam.

12, Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrong Doss Mahomed to Rattagerry.

13, His Majesty's Sloop Curlew, R. G. Dunlop Esq. Captain to Calcutta.

Do. Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrong Mussa Peerbhoy to Cambay.

Do. Armed Prow Nurbada, Syrong Fuckera to Surat.

Do. Do. Toppy, Syrong Essmell Bawa to Cambay.

PASSENGERS.

By Curlew, Major General Reynell, Captain Mead, Wm. Hawkins Esq.

By Vigilant S. Babington Esq. Mrs. and Master Babington.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Rockingham, for London.
Bombay Merchant, for Malacca.
Elizabeth, for Penang.
Brig Ahmoody, for do.
Rahemany, for Bussorah.
Footy Mumarak, for Madras.
Grab Edrossey, for Mocha.
Grab Caroline, for Jungbar.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgerree.

March 22,—Ship Charles Mills. Geo. Wise from Mauritius 27th December, Point de Galle and Es-kapelly 13th March.

Do. Ship Mary Ann, James Webster, from Bombay 26th January and Mangalore 5th February.

Ship Alfred, W. Dolge, from Rangoon 1st March.

23, Ship Henry Porcher, F. A. Cunningham, from England 9th October, Madeira 22d ditto, Cape 23d December and Madras 15th March.

24, Portuguese Ship Reydo Reino Unido, F. P. Lemos, from Macao 27th January, Singapore 6th February, Malacca 10th February and Penang 23d, February.

OFF CALCUTTA.

22, The Eleanor and Alfred.

23, The Henry Porcher and Charles Mills.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Henry Porcher from England:—Mrs. Grace Lindsay Speed, Misses Ann Eyres Watson, Mary Long and Frances Wilkinson, Messrs. Thos. Forrest and Robert Grahame, Assistant Surgeons, Messrs. Edward Madden and H. N. Pepper, Cadets of Artillery, Messrs. John Assey Fairhead and

F. R. Moore, Cadets of In). Messrs John Gordon and James Howeson, returning to India.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship Valatta, A. W. Tudor, for Isle of France in a day or two.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

20, The Favorite.

22, The Albion.

REMARKS.

The John Munro and Brig Titaghar arrived at Rangoon; the former on the 27th ultimo, and the latter on the 1st instant.

Captain Wallden of the Madras, with his Passengers and the final Packet, left Town Saturday evening.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

18, Ship Matras, G. Wellden, for London.

Do. French Brig Lazelle Eugenie F. Legallais, for Bourbon.

Do. American Ship Acasta, Thomas Ioutman, for Salem.

19, Brig Hastings, P. Butler, for Penang.

20, Ship Pacon, T. Taylor, for Rangoon.

21, Ship Elizabeth, George Vint, for Penang, Malacca, Singapore and Batavia.

23, Portuguese Ship Andromeda, P. C. dos Santos Vimal, for Macao.

Do. Portuguese Ship Confianca, J. Pereira for ditto.

Do. Portuguese Brig Esperanca, J. Machado, for ditto.

23, French Ship Physicienne, Broucke, for Bourbon.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Madras, for London:—Mrs. Lucy Addison, Mrs. Ann Grant, Mrs. Collet Mepherston, and Mrs. Johnson, Misses Mary Ann Bacon, Caroline Maxwell, Juliana Maxwell, Harriet Adam, and Margaret Macpherson, Masters Francis Adam, Charles Stewart Mepherston, Lewis Grant, and Thomas Brown, Major Johnson, 14th Foot, Captain Mepherston, 17th Foot, Lieutenant Kent, 14th Foot, Ensign Addison, 65th Foot Captain Geo. Arnold, H. C. Military Service, James McKillop, Esq. Merchant, Henry Lushington, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, James Hall, Esq. H. C. Service, (Bombay.) and Eneas McIntosh, Esq.

Servants:—Mrs. Bently, 87th Foot, Thos. Blundell, Thos. Ball, Kiltha, Dye, Lairrentheo Matheo, Mrs. Mackie, and Peter.

Per Portuguese Ship Andromeda, for Macao: F. A. Rujell, Messrs Richard Allen, Diagon, and Diagon, jun. Merchant.

Per Portuguese Brig Esperanza, for Macao:—N. de Gaven, T. N. H. F. Rebello and five Chinese, all merchants and residents of Macao.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations, on the 23d instant,

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—The Futia Rohoman, (Arab) and Mary Ann, inward bound.

KEDGEERE.

Remain,—The Conde de Rio Pardo, (P) and Lazelle Eugenie, (F.) outward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—H. M. Ship Glasgow, and Britannia.

SAUGOR.

Remain,—The Barretto, junior (P) and Catharine outward-bound.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 27th, Ship Pallas, W. Cock, from Covelong 26th March.

28, Dunvegan Castle, D. Campbell from Calicut 27th February.

29, Ship Lady Flora, J. D. Arnes, returned from Sea.

Do, Brig Stonham, C. Griffiths from Calcutta 10th March.

30, Ship Lord Hungerford, M. O'Brien from Port Jackson 15th Feb.

Do, Ship Edward Strettei, Wm. Balston, from Bombay 21st January.

Do, Brig Hope, B. Mann, from Boston 29th Nov, 1821.

April 1, Ship Eliza, R. Gibson, from Mauritius 8th Feb, and Covelong 1st April.

2, Schooner Commerce, S. Cole, from Quilon 5th, Tranquebar 29th, Cuddalore 30th, and Pondicherry 31st March.

3, Ship Mercure, Cheresseu, from Bourdeaux 6th Nov, and Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.—March 29, Brig Victoria, M. Gon-salves, for Padang.

Do, H. C. C. Ship Barrossa, H. Hutchinson, for London.

Do H. C. C. Ship Florentia, T. Remington, for do.

Do, Ship Britannia, W. Luke, for do.

Do, Ship Lady Flora, J. D. Arnes, put to Sea

30, Ship Kent, Kemp, for Kisinapatam and Calcutta.

Do, Brig Lady Farquhar, A. Ambrose, for Calcutta.

Do, Ship Pallas, W. Cock, for Calcutta.

Do, Ship Lady Flora, J. D. Arnes, for Eskapilly and Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th Inst. at St. Thomas Church by the Rev. Mr. Davies, Captain Thomas Backhouse of 11. M. 47th Regiment to Eliza elder Daughter of Lieutenant James Clarke of the same Corps, and Commanding Depot of King's Troops, Bombay.

At St. Thomas's Church on Monday the 15th Inst. by the Revd. N. Wade Serjeant William Johnson H. M. 65 Regiment to Miss Ruth Nixon.

BIRTHS.

At Seroor on the 10th March the Lady of Captain Stevenson, Horse Art., of a Daughter.

At the Residency, Bhooj, on the 27th ulto the lady of Captain Thomas Morgan, Commanding at Anjar, of a daughter.

At Seroor on the 8th April the Lady of Captain Johnson, Horse Art. of a son.

On the 1st April at Dapoorce at the House of Major Ford, the Lady of Captain Brown of the 24th Regiment of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Serampore, on the 20th March, at the house of Dr. Marshman, the infant Son of H. A. Williams, Esq. aged 12 days.

On board the Sarah off Cawghut on the 23d ultimo Lieutenant Charles Mathison of the 1st 3d Bombay Native Infantry.

At Surat, on the 1st instant, of a lingering illness, Mrs. Marian Catchatour, aged about 60 years, leaving an aged mother, a brother, and a son, to deplore her irreparable loss.

At Surat, on the 3d instant, in the 56th year of his age, Mr. Stephanose Petrose Gregore, leaving him surviving, a disconsolate widow, a daughter, and a circle of Friends to lament and regret his irretrievable loss.

On the 1st April the Infant Daughter of Captain Brown, of the 24th Regiment.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

At Mauslipatam, on the 23d February, by the Reverend Joseph Wright, Major William Hankins, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss S. M. Chauvel.

On Thursday, the 28th February, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. Joseph Denton Ridgway, to Miss Mary Hutchinson, daughter of the late Lieutenant James Hutchinson, of the Bengal Establishment.

At Cawnpore, on the 4th March, by the Reverend H. L. Williams, Mr. A. Willson, of Diggah Farm, to Miss Louisa Duhan.

On the 15th March, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, James Mackenzie, Esq. to Miss Anne Forbes Ross, second daughter of Captain Daniel Ross, of Howrah.

On Saturday, the 16th March, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. D. Corrie, Mr. John Patrick Below to Miss Amelia Fleming.

On the 18th March, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, W. P. R. Shedden, Esq. to Miss Frances Browne, third daughter of William Browne, Esq.

BIRTHS.

At Mhow, on the 31 February, the lady of Captain Simpson, 2d Battalion, 14th Regiment, of a daughter.

At Cannanore, on the 26th February, the lady of Lieutenant Calder, Fort Adjutant, was safely delivered of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 5th March, the lady of George Reddie, Esq. Superintending Surgeon, of a daughter.

At Juanpoor, on Tuesday the 12th of March, the lady of William Tulloh Robertson, Esq. of the Honourable Company's Civil Service, of Twins a son and a daughter.

On the 17th March, the lady of Captain W. R. C. Costly, Barrack Master of Fort William, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Tranquebar, on the 15th February last, the Honorable Peter Hermanson, Esq. Governor of Tranquebar, &c. &c.

On Monday, the 11th March, at Sulkea, Mrs. Collins, the wife of Mr. John Collins, Shipwright.

On the 18th March, after an illness of upwards of 12 months, Sergeant John Mahoney, Garrison Drill Corporal of Fort William, aged 28 years, leaving a disconsolate wife with 5 children, to bemoan his irreparable loss.

At Dr. Marshman's, at Serampore, on the 20th March, the infant son of H. A. Williams, Esq. aged 12 days.

On the 21st March, Monsieur Francis Ste Vergnet, aged 71 years.

On Friday last, the 22d March, Mr. Joseph Joakim, aged 61 years.

MADRAS

BIRTHS.

At the Presidency, on Friday evening, the 29th March, the Lady of Colonel Molesworth, of a daughter.

At Bolaram, near Hyderabad, on the 23d March, the Lady of Doctor Greig, of a daughter.

On Monday, the 1st April, at Mr. Monckton's House, Mrs. Brown, wife of James Brown, Esq. of H. M. 34th Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

At St. Thome, on Saturday night the 23d March Lieutenant Colonel George Alexander Muat, 5th Regiment Native Infantry after an indisposition of five days of gravel—his death is deeply bemoaned by his brother officers and friends and shall always rue, at the recollection of their insupportable loss—he was an ingenuous benevolent, generous, and candid officer—he has left a relict and four or plans to lament their loss.

With silent steps he trac'd the way,

To the fair courts of light, his wish'd abode;

Nor would he ask a moment's stay,

Nor make the convoy wait, that call'd his soul to God.

At Dindigul, on the 22d Ultimo, at the house of Adjutant Payne of the 4th Native Veteran Battalion, William Alexander Fowler, an interesting youth, eight years and a half old, son of Mr. Conductor G. Fowler of the Invalid Establishment—he died of a violent bilious Fever, which bid defiance to medical aid and carried him off in the short space of 4 days.

Bombay Theatre.

On Wednesday Evening the 24th Instant,

WILL BE PERFORMED

BY THE GENTLEMEN

OF

H. M. SHIPS

GANGES & LEANDER,

Morton's

COMEDY

SPEED THE PLOUGH.

A PROLOGUE will be spoken on the occasion and between the acts some Favourite Songs will be introduced.

THE Doors to be opened at six and the performance to commence at 7 o'clock, the Box Keeper will attend at the Theatre on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 4 o'clock when Boxes or Seats and Tickets may be taken.

Box Tickets,.....Rs. 8

Pit Ditto,....." 6

Upper Box,....." 5

Gallery,....." 3

Green room,.....

Bombay. 17th April.

IN THE HONBLE COURT OF THE
RECORDER OF THE BOMBAY.
Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by Virtue of a writ of FIERI FACIAS at the Suit of MUDONJEE MAWJEE, trading under the name and firm of MAWJEE ANUNDJEE

AGAINST,
JOHN WILLIAM TASKER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Monday the 22d day of April instant, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, will be put up to sale by public outcry on the Sheriff's office, one Promissary Note for Calcutta, the property of the abovenamed Defendant.

One Promissary Note at 6 per cent for Calcutta Sicca Rupess 2000, dated 30th June 1813 No. 2116 of 1813-14.

G. F. HUGHES.

SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
16th April 1822.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE of GOVT. SECURITIES.

BUY.		SELL.
18 4	+ New Loans of 1821.....	18 0
21 0	Ditto Remittable.....	20 12

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	4 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange	3
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	3
BANK SHARES—Premium 29 a 30 per Cent.	
Ditto Dividend on 1st Jan 1822—5 rs. 6 as. ditto	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	SELL.]
1s 11d s d		s d s
a 2s 0	On London 6 Months' sight,	
	per Sicca Rupees.....	2 0 a 2 1
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay	
	Rupees.....	92 *
	Madras ditto, 93 a 94 Sicca Rupees per	
	100 Madras Rupees. *	

* Nominal.

Premium on Government Bills on the Court of Directors, 22 to 25 per cent.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars Sa. Rs.	206 0 a 206 8	per 100
Dubloons.....	30 0 a 30 4	each
Joes, or Pezas.....	17 4 a 17 12	"
Dutch Ducats.....	4 4 a 4 12	"
Louis D'ors.....	8 4 a 8 8	"
Silver 5 Franc pieces.....	191 4 a 191 8	per 100
Star Pagodas.....	3 6½ a 3 7	6 each.
Sovereigns.....	10 0 a 11 0	

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 1ST MARCH, 1822.

The Honorable C. R. Lindsay, Third Member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Mr. G. J. Siddons, Collector of Sea Customs at Calcutta.

Mr. H. J. Chippendall, Collector of Inland Customs and Town Duties at ditto.

Mr. J. H. Barlow, Deputy Collector of Inland Customs and Town Duties.

Mr. Tredway Clarke, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs.

Mr. J. Hunter, 1st Assistant to the Collector of Sea Customs.

THE 5TH MARCH, 1822.

Mr. Henry Wood, Deputy Accountant General and Accountant to the Military Department.

Mr. C. Morley, Sub Accountant General, Accountant to the Revenue and Judicial Departments and Civil Auditor.

Mr. W. H. Oakes, Accountant to the Commercial and Marine Departments and Auditor of the Commercial, Salt and Opium Departments.

Mr. C. T. Glass, Head Assistant in the Office of the Accountant General and Assistant to the Accountant to the Board of Revenue and Civil Auditor.

THE 15TH MARCH, 1822.

Mr. R. P. Nisbet, Collector of Rungpore.

Mr. R. H. Boddam, Ditto of Phaulgupore.

Mr. L. Magniac, Ditto of Ramghur.

Mr. W. Lance, Ditto of Dacca.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

13th March, 1822.

Whenever any of His Majesty's Troops shall be embarked for England on board the Honorable Company's regular ships, or in vessels hired for the occasion, a committee composed of a Field Officer as President, and two Captains, or Lieutenants, Members of the same as may be most convenient with a Medical Officer, will repair on Board each ship for the purpose of minutely inspecting the provisions, Medical comforts, and accommodations, &c. &c. provided for the men.

Reports in triplicate agreeably to the form laid down in page 236, of the General Regulations for the Army, are to be prepared by the President of the Committee, the originals and duplicates of which are to be forwarded when the respective embarkations take place from Bengal, to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces at head quarters, and the triplicate is to be sent for record to the office of the Quarter Master General. The originals of these documents will be transmitted without delay from the Department of the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India, to the Horse Guards, for the information of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

Reports referable to embarkations which take place under the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, will in like manner, be forwarded to the respective officers of the Deputy Adj. Gen. and Deputy Quarter Master Gen. at the former Presidency, and to the Brigade Major King's Troops at the latter, whence the originals are to be sent to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards, with a letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief at Madras, and in like manner from His Excellency the Commander in Chief at Bombay, who will be pleased to forward to the Adjutant General's Office at Head Quarters copies of the same for record.

Their Excellencies General Sir A. Campbell, and Lieutenant General Sir Charles Colville will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as may appear to them necessary, when the period shall arrive for embarking His Majesty's Troops, whether Regiments, or detachments of Regiments, Invalids, or service expired men, and will cause the Medical Board at their respective Presidencies to furnish the Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon (as the case may be) who will be of the Committee, with instructions relative to the particular duty required of Medical Officers on such occasions.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

16th March 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

1st Foot.—Captain Mosse, from date of embarkation for two years, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs.

17th Foot.—Captain McPherson, from ditto, for one year, ditto, for the recovery of his health.

46th Foot.—Pay Master Campbell, from ditto, for one year, ditto on his private affairs.

89th Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas, from 17th inst. for one month, in extension, on the private affairs.

The permission granted by His Excellency General Sir A. Campbell, to Colonel Dunkin of the 34th, and Ensign O'Hallorm of the 69th Regiment to visit Penang, on their private affairs, with leave of absence, the former for three, and the latter for six months from the date of their embarkation, is confirmed.

The 65th Regiment being under immediate order,

to return home from Bombay. Ensign Addison of that Corps now at this Presidency, has permission to embark hence for England, where upon his arrival he will report himself at the horse guards, there to receive further orders.

Captain A. T. McLean of the 13th Dragoons is appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Honorable the Governor of Fort St. George.

The foregoing appointment to have effect from the 15th ultimo.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

16th March, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

14th Foot.—Lieutenant Grant, from 1st proximo, for two months, to proceed to the hills on his private affairs.

Ditto Assistant Surgeon Cotton, from ditto, for ditto.

24th Foot.—Lieutenant L'Estrange, from ditto for three months, to visit Chandwarrah on his private affairs.

The leave of absence for two months granted to Lieutenant Johnson of the 14th Foot, in General Orders of the 9th ultimo, is to commence, from the 10th instant, instead of from the date previously assigned.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

18th March 1822.

On arrival of the 4th Light Dragoons at Bombay, His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville will be pleased to direct Captain Fendall of that Regiment to repair to Calcutta at his earliest convenience, for which purpose six months leave of absence is to be notified to his Corps.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

19th March, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

47th Foot.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Major Warren from the 65th Foot, to be Major, vice J. W. Hutchinson who exchanges, 13th February, 1822.

65th Foot.

Major J. W. Hutchinson from the 47th Foot, to be Major vice N. Warren who exchanges 13th February, 1822.

In reference to the General Orders of the 10th June 1814, the above Officers will join the respective Corps to which they now stand appointed.

By Orders of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

15th March, 1822.

I. With the view to give every practicable accommodation to the Corps concerned, as well as to facilitate the public arrangements, His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, avails himself of the earliest opportunity to announce His Majesty's having been graciously pleased to command, that the Regiments specified in the Margin * shall gradually be held in readiness to return to England, and that the Corps also specified in the Margin, † shall serve in India at the respective Presidencies.

2. The following instructions respecting Volunteering, &c. &c. are to be regarded as preliminary, and the movements and Embarkations will be ordered in due time by the respective Governments.

3. The Commander in Chief is happy to have it in his power to grant this timely intimation, and he as-

* To return to Eng. and.

8th and 17th Lt. Dragoons

17th, 24th, 34th, 53rd and 65th Regt. of Foot,

† To serve in India.

16th Dragoons.

13th Foot,

38th Ditto,

44th Ditto,

41st Ditto,

54th Ditto,

4th Dragoons

20th Foot,

Bengal.

Madras.

Bombay.

and refresh himself that the Regiments will profit by it, and that the Volunteering, the accounts, discharges, returns, &c. &c. and all internal concerns as well as the Embarkations will be prepared and conducted in the most accurate and regular manner.

4. Officers belonging to Corps under orders to return Home, are not to apply for leave of absence to remain in India, or for permission to precede their Regiments, except on certified ill health.

5. Respecting the few officers who are employed on the Staff, instructions will be sent to their Corps, and all those who are at present in the Service of Native powers will be allowed six months after the Embarkation of their Regiments to effect Exchanges into Corps remaining in India, in failure of which they must proceed to England, and they will be notified accordingly to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

5. Limited Service Men of the Corps under orders to return to England, whose periods of engagements have already expired or may terminate within the current year, will be permitted to re-enlist into any of the Corps coming to India, or into any of those already in this Country, (with the exception of the Regiments under orders for Europe) in conformity to instructions as to Age, Bounty, &c. detailed in the memorandum attached to the General Orders marked "Recruiting Department" dated Horse Guards, 1st February 1819.

7. Unlimited Service Soldiers of Ages not exceeding 34 will be permitted to Volunteer into any of the Regiments stated in the early part of this Order as destined to serve in India, receiving a Bounty of three Guineas per Man, to be paid immediately upon their being re-attested.

8. The Unlimited Service Men who are trained Musicians in Regimental Bands, as far as the number prescribed for Corps by His Majesty's Regulations cannot be permitted to Volunteer unless by the special indulgence of their respective Commandants.

9. Limited Service Men who have three years, or more, of their engagements unexpired, will be allowed to Volunteer to pass the residue of their respective terms in any of the Corps adverted to in the foregoing Paragraphs receiving the Bounty of three Guineas in like manner as the unlimited Service Soldiers.

10. Cavalry Soldiers can only be permitted to Volunteer into Corps of the same description, and the Infantry Soldier cannot be permitted to Volunteer for the Dragoons. Men labouring under Constitutional Debility, or otherwise unfit for Active Service, are not to be allowed to Volunteer, and the Medical Officers of the Corps to which they now belong will examine them accordingly.

11. Whenever the Volunteering shall commence from the respective Regiments, three clear days only can be allowed for the men to make up their minds, after which the indulgence must cease.

12. Soldiers of noted bad character are to be excluded from the indulgence herein held out, and their Commanding Officers will be held responsible that they shall not have the option, which can only be given to those who have in general conducted themselves properly.

13. Men sent out to this country under terms of Probation for seven Years, cannot be permitted to come forward on the present occasion as Volunteers nor to return to England with the men going Home. They will be transferred, and distributed in a future General Order, but the Commander in Chief is not without the hope, that at the expiration of the time appointed, many of them will be found worthy of the consideration and indulgence graciously held out to them by the Royal Authority as an excitement to good conduct, and which will entitle them to the prescribed certificates.

14. Officers Commanding Corps from which men are permitted to Volunteer, are required to forward to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces for the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's information, nominal returns specifying the Regiments of which they make choice, their Age, length of Service, whether for a limited or unlimited Term, and the dates up to which they have been settled with. Commanding Officers are further enjoined to transmit to the Regiments to which the men are going. Returns as above required, accompanied with every other requisite document and information.

15. Their Excellencies General Sir A. Campbell and Lieut. General the Honorable Sir C. Colville will be pleased to take the necessary steps for carrying the foregoing arrangements into effect, to commence when their Excellencies shall find most convenient to the Public Service, with reference to the intended period of Embarkation, issuing any requisite subsidiary Orders, without altering any of the injunctions herein laid down.

16. As soon as the Volunteering of the respective Regiments shall have finally closed, their Excellencies will be pleased to forward General Numerical Returns to the Adjutant General at Head Quarters without delay.

17. The time for the commencement of the Volunteering from the Corps on the Bengal Establishment will be announced hereafter.

18. The pecuniary Relations connected with this measure will be arranged as on former similar occasions by the Supreme and Subordinate Governments, and all Officers and Military Persons concerned of His Majesty's Forces are to pay the strictest attention to this important part of the Service.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON Col. A. G.

CAPE-TOWN GAZETTE.

Cape Town, Dec. 8, 1821.—The public was highly gratified on Monday last, in witnessing the successful experiment, made by Mr. Marshall, of his newly-invented Lifting Dock, of which notice had been given in the last Gazette.

Mr. Marshall brought his Model (which was sufficiently large to take in a Four-oared Boat,) close to the Wharf, where it was first sunk by means of Scuttles; and a Four-oared Boat, with her Crew, placed in the situation a larger Vessel would be destined to take, if the Plan be proceeded in: the Boat was, in a few minutes, raised quite out of Water, by means of the Pumps; and she was thus in a state to have undergone any necessary Repairs.

The Crew of the Hyperion's Barge, then went on Board, without causing any alteration in the position of the Machine. The spectators were highly gratified,—anticipating the greatest benefit and utility, from this simple, but most ingenious Machine.

His Excellency Lord Charles Somerset, Captain Lilicrap, R. N. with many Officers of the Hyperion attended, and expressed their conviction of the ultimate success of Mr. Marshall's Plan. An account of this Machine is, we understand, about to be printed.

Asiatic Department, March 18.
Cal. Journal.

Government we understand has resolved to repeal the duty on Firewood, imported into Calcutta, a measure which will operate as a very great relief to the lower classes, and will manifest the unceasing anxiety to remedy whatever has proved to be burthensome to the community.

The Court of Directors have granted the annual sum of two hundred Pounds for ten years; for the purpose of forming a Botanic Library at the Honorable Company's Botanic Garden.

Extract of a Letter from Burdwan, 18th, March 1822.

One of the most violent storms took place here on the 14th instant, ever remembered, many houses were blown down, and lives lost. The rain fell in torrents, several gentlemen's stables were blown down, and trees were torn up by the roots in hundreds.

[John Bull.

Extract of a letter dated Canton, July 14th 1821.

"The English Ships going up to Canton have been ordered to remain at Lingting, I presume, by His B. M. Ship Topaz, Captain Richardson; the interdiction as to proceeding to Whampoa, originates with the Super Cargoes of the H. E. I. Company, who, together with the other Members of the Factory, Commanders and Officers, &c. &c. of the Compa-

ny's Ships, are all on board the said Ships at Whampoa, and ready to proceed to sea. This step has been taken in consequence of the Stoppage of the Company's Trade by the Vice Roy, who demands two Seamen to be delivered up to him, for the like number of Chinese, who are said to have been killed at Lingting, in an affray between a boat's crew of the Topaz, and some of the inhabitants of that Island. A negotiation is now pending between the Government and the Super Cargoes, which I have no doubt will end in an accommodation; indeed, we are given to understand, by the Hong Merchants, who carry on the negotiation, that the Vice Roy has already ceded the point of the two men, and offered to open the trade upon the return of the Factory to Canton; I cannot, however, vouch for the truth of this."

OPERATIONS AGAINST MOBARUK-GHUR.

Extract of a Letter from Major Faithfull's Camp at Mobaruk-Ghur, District of Akbarpoor Oude, March 14, 1822.

On the 11th we marched from the Banks of the Gogra to near Barrah, and on the 12th to Mobaruk-Ghur, which a short time ago was taken possession of by a Detachment from our Camp, on its owner Casim Allee evacuating it.

Mobaruk-Ghur consists of what may be called an inner and outer fort, besides an outwork to the N. E. of the latter. Around the greater part of the inner fort, is a double ditch which is wide and deep, with a considerable depth of water in the inner one. All round the outer of these two ditches is a thick jungle; the same kind of jungle is also planted down the slope of the escarp and counterscarp as was the case with respect to the redoubt, at Bungong. Between the inner and outer ditch is a kind of rampart of a low profile, and which it would have been difficult to have breached on account of its thickness and the tenacity of the soil. In the centre of the inner fort, is Casim Allee's Zenana. The outer fort, to the N. E. of the inner one, is surrounded with a single ditch, which, except that part of it opposite to the N. W. face, is as wide and deep as those of the inner fort, and like the inner of these has a considerable depth of water. The N. W. face of the outer fort has no jungle whatever, either on the edge of or in the ditch, so that it is entirely exposed to view from the country. The wall here presented a very weak appearance and is exposed to enfilade throughout its whole length. The outwork in part consists of the bank of a tank in its area, and in part of a low breastwork connecting this bank with the ditches of the inner and outer forts. On reconnoitring the place from without, it was the opinion of the Artillery Officers, that in case Casim Allee had resisted, the following plan of attack should have been adopted.

To have breached the N. W. face of the outer fort, which from its weakness is the most assailable point. Once in possession of the outer fort, the out-work would have fallen of course, and the garrison be thereby obliged to coop themselves up within the narrow limits of the inner fort, which was then to be bombarded from all the mortars and howitzers; and in case of their holding out, to erect a battery for the 18-pounders to clear the passage leading from the outer into the inner fort; the obstacles of which consisting merely of a few houses, would soon have been removed by a little

breaching. The details of this plan are as follows: to erect a battery at 3 or 400 yards from the N. W. face of the outer fort to contain 4 18-pounders, 2 howitzers and 4 mortars. The guns to breach the wall, the howitzers to fire shells into both forts, and the mortars to bombard the inner one. To erect another battery for 2 howitzers on the prolongation of the said N. W. face to enfilade it. After gaining possession of the outer fort to bring all the howitzers and mortars to bear on the inner one.

INDIGO SOWINGS.

Jessore District, March 20, 1822.

We had a fine shower of rain on the night of the 13th instant, accompanied with hailstones; and on the 16th, a North-wester, with thunder and lightning, and also rain. This has enabled us to begin our sowings of Indigo: the weather is still very cloudy, and I trust we shall have a plentiful season.

[Calcutta Journal,—March 26.]

CAWNPORE.

AN ACCOUNT OF A SUTTEE.

Barra, March 9, 1822.—On my way proceeding to this place, I happened to pass a village called Chucharie, where I was informed of a Sutte that was going to take place, I therefore immediately rode to the spot; where I found preparations making, and an immense multitude of people assembled. I however went close to the unfortunate Woman, and found her to be of an elderly age, sitting with two young children, belonging to her, and was as usual, guarded well by the Police. After having performed some ceremonies, as is customary amongst Hindoos, she was conveyed in an uncovered Palkee to the Pile, in which after a little time, she bravely leaped and caused the fire to be lighted upon her. But no sooner had she suffered herself to be rather burnt, and was overpowered with an immense smoke, to my utmost pleasure, she immediately leaped out of the burning Pile, and by the humanity of this valuable Government, she was instantly protected by the Police people, and was thus saved of her life, as I heard a number of Hindoos cry out, that was it not for the English Government, they would that instant have slain her to pieces and thrown her into the Pile, to the mercy of the fire—I left the place in this condition, and God forbid I should ever be the spectator of again witnessing such another horrid scene, as I was quite grieved at the occurrence.

The Bengal Hurkaru March, 27.

THE Kedgerie Report of yesterday announced the arrival of the Portuguese Ship *Pro. Rey do Reino Unido*, from Macao 27th January, and Penang 23d February. We have received some Penang Gazettes by her: they are barren, with the exception of the following intelligence, taken from the Gazette of the 26th January.—

“On Wednesday the 23d instant, the Bark *Mentor*, Captain William Scott, from Singapore the 7th and Malacca the 17th instant, anchored in the harbour. Passenger—Boumkour, Esq. Same day arrived the Schooner *Maria*, Captain Charles Lee, from the same ports.

Accounts have been received by this occasion of the arrival of the *John Adam*, at Malacca, on Sunday the 13th instant, where Mr. Crawford

and the Gentlemen of the Mission to Siam had landed, and experienced the most flattering and hospitable reception from the Governor and the Public Authorities at Malacca.

We have also received an account of a large and splendid party given by the Governor of that Settlement, consisting of a Ball and Supper, at which Mr. Crawford and Suite were present, and were distinguished by the most marked urbanity and cordiality. Among the Toasts which were given on that occasion the following have been kindly furnished to us:

The King of the Netherlands, *three times three*.
The King of England, *ditto, ditto*.

His Excellency Baron Vander Capellen, *ditto*.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, *ditto*.

By Mr. Crawford,—The Governor of Malacca and all the Officers of His Netherlands Majesty who know, as he does, how to reconcile their duty to their Country with liberality and hospitality towards other nations, *ditto, ditto*.

Mr. Timmerman Thyssen then proposed the health of Mr. Crawford and success to the Mission entrusted to him by the Most Noble Marquis of Hastings, in which, from the Marquis's well known liberal views, he felt confident in stating that every European Nation, and above all the Dutch, were deeply interested, *ditto, ditto*.

The Commandant and Officers of the Garrison, *ditto, ditto*.

Colonel Deman and the Navy, *ditto, ditto*.

The *John Adam*, left Malacca on the 16th instant.

Sup. to the India Gazette March, 25.

SQUALL ON THE RIVER.

We learn that during a severe squall on the River, on the evening of Sunday last, a Boat was upset near Serampore, and out of 38 Natives on board her 22 were drowned and 16 saved.

Calcutta Journal.

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, March 27, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9½d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.

On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Loan of 1821, 14 per cent.
Loan of 1822, 17. ”

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Henry Vibart, Register and Assistant Collector at Seringapatam.

Mr. D. Baumerman, Register to the Zillah Court of Madras.

Mr. John D. Newbolt, Register to the Zillah Court of Masulipatam.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. W. Roy, to be Chaplain of the Black Town Chapel.

The Rev. T. O. Parr, to officiate at St. George's Church as Junior Chaplain, until further orders.

Mr. George Lys, to be Coroner of Madras.

The following Ships have arrived since our last report, viz.

The *Dunigan Castle*, Captain Campbell, from Calicut 27th February; *Edward Strettel*, Captain Blalston, from Bombay 21st January; *Lord*

Hungerford, Captain O'Brien, from Port Jackson 1st of February, with Detachments for several of H. M.'s Regiments; *Eleza*, Captain Gibson, from Mauritius the 8th of February; also the *Brigs Hope* (American) and *Stonham*, the former from Boston the 20th of November, and the latter from Calcutta the 10th ultimo; with the Schooner *Commerce*, from Quilon the 5th of March—last from Pondicherry.

Passengers by the *Dunigan Castle*.—Lieut. Col. R. Scot, c. b. Reverend Mr. Stewart, Chaplain for Madras, and Lieutenant Sheriff.

By the *Edward Strettel*.—Mrs. Balston and Family, Miss Vaughan, Mr. Gonsalves, and Mr. Conductor Talbot.

By the *Lord Hungerford*.—Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Dillon, Mrs. Warrington, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Hingston, Misses O'Brien, Dillon, Sutherland, Masters Napoleon Dillon, and Hingston.—Captain Hingston, 83d Regt. Lieut. Sutherland, 46th Regt. Captain Dillon, late Commander of the Ship *Phatisalam*, Lieut. Dixon, 67th Regt. Ensign Sutherland, 46th Regt. Ensign Warrington, 97th Regt. John Radmal, Esq. Naval Surgeon.

By the *Eliza*.—Mr. Carling.

By the *Hope*.—Mr. Geo. D'Costa, Supercargo.

The H. C. C. Ships *Florentia*, Captain Remington, and *Barrossa*, Capt. Hutchinson, with the Private Ship *Britannia*. Captain Luke, sailed in prosecution of their voyage to England on Thursday last.

Passengers by the *Elorentia*.—Mr. George Gordon and Master Alexander Aiskell.

By the *Barrossa*.—Mrs. Squame, Miss M. Squame, Miss Eliza Caroline Squame, Mr. T. H. Squame, Captain Christian, H. M. 34th Regt. Captain Clarke, H. M. 46th Regt. Lieut. Franklin, H. M. 69th Regt. Lieut. T. R. Barton, 18th Regt. N. I., and Master Alexander Ress.

By the *Britannia*.—Mrs. Britton, Mrs. Betham, Miss Betham; Captain J. Betham and Lieutenant Thorpe. For the *Cape*.—The Reverend M. Davis.

The Ship *Kent*, Captain Kemp, sailed for Calcutta yesterday.

Sup. to the Gov. Gazt. April 2.

The homeward bound Ship *Hindustan* is expected to be ready to sail about the 20th instant.

The *Asia*, Captain Betham from Bombay reached Portsmouth on the 4th of November.

The object for which the Belgaum force was ordered to prepare for the Field has been accomplished, it appears, by the surrender of *Babeja Punt Gockla*, the barbarian murderer of our unfortunate countrymen the *he Vaughans*.

Private Letters state, that the *Marquis of Wellesley* is desirous of coming again to India.

Sir Thomas Hislop who was quite well at the date of the last accounts, had proceeded to the Continent for a short time.

“Letters from Vizagapatam communicate accounts of further outrages committed by the Banditti which lately made such an alarming attack at Bimlipatam. One communication runs thus.—

In a village 3 miles off on the road to Senachellum, there are about five Hamlets; in one resides an old woman, to whose bouse a party of about twenty armed men came a few nights ago and not gaining ready admittance they un-roofed part of the premises and entered thereby. To make her tell where her money was, they dropped boiling oil on her, and this not succeeding to their expectations they filled her ears with Gun-powder and threatened to blow her up. Alarmed most reasonably at this outrageous proceeding, she gave them all she had about 100 Pagodas. Suspecting more they dug up two feet of her house, but getting no booty thereby, they departed.” *Mad. Cour.*

English Extracts.

THE GREEKS.

VIENNA, Oct. 5.

The negotiations entered into with the Divan by the mediating Ministers of Austria and England, for the prevention of a war between Russia and the Porte, continue without interruption. It is even thought, thanks to the efforts of those diplomatists, that several points relative to the demands of Russia are already settled. However, those persons who, from interest, have no wish for the preservation of peace, are of opinion that it is impossible the Turkish Cabinet, so arrogant and impolitic, can submit to its demands. One of the conditions upon which the Russian Cabinet insists, particularly since the late events at Bucharest, is a guarantee for the political and religious existence of the Greeks. It has, it is said, declared that the security held out by treaties appeared the less sufficient, since the scenes at Bucharest prove that the Turks continue to cherish the principle that no obligation is binding with regard to infidels. Russia demands then, it is said, a sufficient guarantee, that is, the occupation of the most important places in the several quarters of Turkey in Europe by Christian garrisons. These garrisons shall be of sufficient strength to enforce the execution of treaties, and afford prompt assistance to the Greeks in the event of their violation.

Conformably to those demands, the English and Austrian ministers have made some propositions to the Porte, with a view to the occupation of all the fortified places of the Peloponnesus, with the exception of the capital of Tripolizza, of the port of Navarino, of Durazzo in Albania, of Salonica in Macedonia, and Widdin and Belgrade, by garrisons composed of Russians, Austrians, and English. It is not yet known what reception the Divan has given to these propositions; but it is the more doubted the Porte will accept them, since in its political relations with other Powers, it is desirous that all the concessions made to them should be considered as a proof of its generosity, and not as extorted from its weakness. —*Journal de Paris.*

From Genoa, it is stated, that the inhabitants of the Isle of Cyprus had been plunged into a state of the greatest alarm, the Turks having begun to put the Greeks there to death; the Bishop of Nicosia, primate of the island, and three other Bishops, together with several Greek religious, had fallen victims to the fury of the Mussulmans, who, it is added, did not spare any Europeans. The consuls had gone to Italy, and all the inhabitants who possessed the means were abandoning the island.

The Moniteur contains an article, dated Zante, the 8th ult. detailing the taking of Monembasia, a town situated at the extremity of the Gulf of Argos, by the Greeks, who invested it in the beginning of April. It was compelled to surrender through famine; after having consumed all the edible provisions, the inhabitants, and garrison sustained existence by feeding upon horses, mules, rats, &c. and many were compelled by hunger to eat human flesh.

Navarin, one of the most important places in the Morea, on account of its depot of warlike stores, also capitulated on the 25th of August. The principal Turkish authorities were detained as hostages. The reduction

of this place put into the power of the Greeks sixty pieces of artillery, eight mortars, about 2000 muskets, and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 12.

Letters from Zante state, that Iris Bey signed, on the 25th August, the capitulation which surrendered to Prince Ypsilanti, Navarino, the most important place in the Morea on account of its port which is capable of containing ships of war. The Turks of rank were detained as hostages, and the rest sent to the Isle of Candia. The Greeks found in the place sixty pieces of cannon, eight mortars, about 2000 muskets, and an immense quantity of powder and ammunition. The principal mosque, after having been purified, was converted into a church. —*Paris Paper.*

A Great number of young Germans have arrived at Marseilles, whom the difficulties thrown in the way of embarking at Trieste have brought thither. They are about to provide a vessel at their own expense, which is to convey them to Idria. It is said that two French Generals will embark with them. —*Ibid.*

An article from Zante, of the 8th of September, in the French Papers, gives the following account of the sufferings of a Turkish garrison in Monembasia:—

This town, situated at the extremity of the Gulf of Argos, was invested by the Greeks in the early part of April, and the Turks, taken by surprise, had but a small stock of provisions for their families. They dispatched vessels to Constantinople, to Smyrna, and to Candia, to inform the Government and the neighbouring Pachas of their situation, and to solicit assistance; but all these were intercepted by the Greeks. The Turkish Commander then limited the rations of provisions to three ounces of bread daily for each individual. They also drank the oil that was found in some of the cellars in the town.

No succours arriving, the inhabitants resorted to the flesh of horses, mules, asses, and even rats became an object much sought after; at length, some men who were perishing of hunger resolved to eat human flesh.

The besiegers, unable to reduce the place, conducted each day some Mahometan prisoners to the ramparts, where they put them to a thousand tortures. This did not, however, make the besieged capitulate, and they must all have perished of want if the *soi-disant* Prince Cautacuzene had not arrived before the town.

On the 15th July, Momembasia was taken, and the unfortunate Turks who remained, after so obstinate a defence, were abandoned on one of the desert Islands of the Cyclades. M. de Boufort, the French Agent at Scala Nuova, in Asia Minor, being informed of their distress, hastened to their relief with a vessel laden with provisions, and saved them from perishing.

BANKS OF THE DANUBE, Oct. 6.

The troops of the Senate of Calamata have joined the army of Ypsilanti, whence it has happened that the fortresses have been besieged by more numerous corps and with more success. It is certain that not only Napoli di Malvasia has fallen into the power of the Greeks, but that the town of Arta and the fort of Belvidere have surrendered.

Prince Demetrius Ypsilanti has invited all the Generals of the Peloponnesus to a sort of Congress, which was to open the 1st of September, and of which the object is to regulate, in an amicable manner, the differences which have arisen. This method is undoubtedly not expeditious; but since it is generally believed that the Turks will undertake nothing of importance this year, in this part of Greece, it will be, perhaps, the most certain way to escape from the chaos of anarchy. In most of the places where the new Governments have been formed difficulties have arisen between them and the foreign agencies, who have been accused of protecting the Turks. According to the most impartial and detailed accounts, the military forces of the Greeks amount to 28,000 men, of whom there can be scarcely 10,000 well armed. The Generals calculate the total of their troops at 80,000.

CORRU, Sept. 18.

The news from the Continent of Greece informs us that Chousrid Pacha, who had received reinforcements from Scodra, attempted to attack the Sulists who occupy Placa, an advantageous pass situate at the base of the chain of Mount Pindus, five leagues from Janina. The Turks were completely routed in this combat, in which they lost more than a thousand men. The Treasurer of Ismael Pacha and some other Turks of distinction were made prisoners. Chousrid Pacha also lost many men in a murderous combat at the Five wells, by which he attempted to re-establish his communication with Arta, which is constantly closely besieged. —The winter approaches, and the remains of the Turkish army, which are daily diminishing, already think of returning home, according to custom. Ali Pacha supports the Greek army with his treasure. In the other parts of the Continent the insurgents have put themselves on a respectable footing. From Pieria to the opposite extremity of Peloponnesus, they occupy advantageous positions. —*Paris Papers.*

POPULATION RETURNS, 1821.

The Abstract of the Answers and Returns made pursuant to an Act of the last Session of Parliament, "for taking an account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increase and Diminution thereof," is now in a very forward state. Clerks of the House of Commons, together with about fifteen assistants, are daily occupied in the Committee-rooms digesting those several answers and returns. Mr. Phillips, the Speaker's Secretary, is particularly active in the superintendence of this great national work. The grand totals, however, for the several counties cannot yet be made, as some returns, or amended returns, are still wanting; and for the obtaining of such requisite documents forthwith special circulars, where there had been omissions or defective answers, have been forwarded. London and Middlesex, laborious as it must have been for them to comply with the orders of Parliament, have been unusually prompt and accurate in returning the required information; there are fewer deficiencies for London and Middlesex than for any other divisions of Great Britain.

Some of the details we shall lay before ou

readers; their accuracy may be relied on. They are interesting, as will be more particularly perceived by a comparison with the last Returns, in 1811. We shall first give some of the Hundreds in Middlesex, remarkable for being well known and populous; and then some of the parishes in the metropolis where there have been carried on, or are taking place, considerable changes in buildings, in forming new streets, &c.

EDMONTON.—Males 11,858, females 13,916; total 25,774. In 1811 the total was 20,577; so that there is an increase of 5,194, or one-fifth, in ten years.

ELTHORNE (consisting of Brentford, Uxbridge, &c.)—Males 8,967, females 8,876; total 17,843. In 1811 the total was 15,266; increase 2,577, or one-seventh.

GORE (which includes Edgeware, Harrow, &c.)—Males 5,067, females 4,739; total 9,806. In 1811 the total was 8,738; the increase, therefore, being 1,068, or nearly one-ninth.

ISLEWORTH.—Males 5,735, females 6,550; total 12,285. The total of 1811 being 10,669 there is an increase of 1,616, or less than one-eighth.

SPELTHORN (Hampton, Staines, Teddington, &c.)—Males 6,514, females 5,903; total 12,417. The total of 1811 was 11,656; so that the increase is only 761.

The Hundreds of Ossulton, and the Parishes in the Metropolis here named, will, in some instances, show still greater changes of another character, namely, in the buildings, &c.

OSSULTON, FINSBURY DIVISION.—Males, 56,316, females, 63,486; total 119,802. In 1811 the returns were—males 42,503, females 500,35; total 92,538. Increase 27,264, or near one-fourth. In St. James's, Clerkenwell, there are houses inhabited 4,995, building 185, uninhabited 202; total 5,392. In 1811, there were houses inhabited 4,166, building 104, uninhabited 108; total 4,378. So that there is an increase of 98 in the houses building, and of 1,004 in the grand total of houses; and such increase, let it be recollected, has taken place in the parish that suffered so much by the difficulties to which the watch trade was exposed. In St. Mary's, Islington, there are houses inhabited 3,495, building 124, uninhabited 172, total 3,791. In 1811 there were houses inhabited 2,399, building 185, uninhabited 72; total 2,656. Increase in the number of houses 1,135, or much above one-third.

OSSULTON, TOWER DIVISION.—Males 163,709, females 137,948; total 301,650. In 1811, the returns were, males 108,090, females 129,357; total, 237,487, being an increase of 64,163. It is curious, as well as singular, for the remark does not apply to other returns here mentioned, that according to the present account, there are now 25,754 more males than females in this hundred; while in 1811, there were 21,307 more females than males!

CITY OF LONDON.—According to the returns for the City of London within the walls, there were males 27,506, females 28,568; total 56,074. In 1811, there were males 27,566, females 27,918; total 55,484; increase 590. The smallness of which number is most satisfactory, as contrasted with the vast increase in the inhabitants and in the buildings in other more open parts of the metropolis and its vicinity; the residents within the city not being materially increased, affords greater security for the preservation of the health of London.

It is said that the Emperor Alexander has promised to General Hulot, the brother of Marshal Moreau's widow, that the pension of 60,000 rubles, which she was to enjoy during her life, is to be continued to her daughter.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Saturday, Oct. 20.

INTERESTING TO AGRICULTURISTS.

LORD EGREMONT V. KING.

This was a question interesting to agriculturists. The defendant had been tenant of a farm, and an action had been brought against him for a breach of one of the covenants of his lease, by which he was bound to spread annually on the arable lands of the farm five kilns of lime, each kiln containing 240 bushels Winchester measure. It was alleged by the plaintiff that the defendant, during the last year of his occupation, had failed to fulfil this covenant of the lease. An action had been brought, and a verdict obtained by the plaintiff against him for this breach of covenant.

Mr. MANNING now applied to have that verdict set aside upon a case reserved. The facts were these:—The defendant had held a lease of the farm in question for 11 years. His term commenced at Michaelmas, but by the custom of the country the in-coming tenant was admitted to take possession of such parts of the farm as were intended for wheat by the 12th of May preceding the Michaelmas, in order that he might have time to lime and prepare such land, to receive a sowing of wheat. The defendant had accordingly been admitted to such parts of the farm in question, which he prepared for wheat, laying on and spreading the necessary lime and manure. On the expiration of his lease, the defendant contended that having, previous to the commencement of his lease, manured as coming-in tenant, he had an equitable right to deduct such portion of manure as outgoing tenant.

The Court, however, held that the words of the lease were imperative, and that he was bound by his lease to lay the specific quantity of lime on the land. They, therefore, directed that the verdict for the plaintiff should be affirmed.

Bell's Weekly Messenger October, 22.

Resurrection from the grave.—*Chelmsford, Oct. 4.*—I arrived last evening, about five o'clock, in this town, and strolling round the church yard, I was attracted within the walls of the church by the appearance of a corpse, followed by an immense number of mourners of both sexes, who were paying the last tribute of respect to a deceased friend. While the funeral service was reading over the body, a noise was heard to proceed from the coffin, which for a moment, arrested the attention of the clergyman and his auditors; but as the noise appeared to cease, the service was concluded, each individual being persuaded it must have proceeded from quite a different source than the coffin. Just, however, as the coffin was being let down into the tomb, the same sound as before issued from it, accompanied with a noise very similar to the whelping of a puppy, when, in an instant, the inclosed person, by a sudden and violent effort, thrust off the lid of the coffin, with her arms hanging on each side, with eyes wide open and rolling in their sockets, at the affrighted multitude assembled around, and actually appeared herself considerably "more

frightened then hurt." She was immediately released from her unpleasant situation, and borne back to her habitation on the very same bier which supported her to the ground. Understand from the surgeon who has attended her, and whom I have seen this morning, that she has had a very good night, and is likely finally to recover. She is a widow, and, had she "slumbered in the arms of death," would have left ten children wholly unprovided for.—*British Traveller.*

Anecdote of William the Third.—When King William was pressed by his Ministers to discharge Sir George Rooke, on account of his continued opposition to their measures both in and out of Parliament, he asked if they had any thing to object against him as an Admiral, in which case he assured them a Court of Inquiry should be instituted; but being dumb on that head, he told them he would never discharge a brave and meritorious officer on account of his opinions on politics; at the same time declaring that the duties of a citizen and a Member of Parliament were essentially different from that of an Admiral, and ought to be executed according to every man's conscience, without the imputation of being disaffected.

The Malvina, Capt. Sinclair, arrived here on Saturday from Buenos Ayres, which she left on the 15th of Aug. Lieut. Hibbert, with despatches from Sir Thos. Hardy, on the coast of Chili, for our Government, came passenger in her, and set off for Loudon the same evening. Lieut. Hibbert left Chili on the 16th of July, at which time Lord Cochrane had abandoned the blockade of that coast, and the ports were then open for the admission of all vessels.

The Liverpool Advertiser Oct. 23.

LONDON,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1821.

The French Papers of Thursday and Friday, give further details of the successes of the Greeks in the Morea. Besides Navarino and Napoli, the most important places in the Peninsula, Artos, and the strong castle of Belvedere, have been taken by the Greeks, and very few places now remain in the possession of the Turks. The probability of war between Russia and the Porte seems to gain ground in Germany, and the Austrian funds have in consequence fallen considerably.

Madrid Papers are received to the 8th inst.—The country was in a state of tranquillity, and the highly important measure of newly-dividing the Spanish Territory was discussing in the Cortes with the utmost calmness. The main arguments in favour of the measure were these:—that Spain was as inconveniently as it was unequally divided into Provinces; that some of these Provinces, such as Arragon, Catalonia, Valencia, and Galicia, which were formerly Kingdoms, were still so disproportioned to the other provincial divisions of the United Kingdom, as to require Viceroyalties, instead of Governors or Intendants, for their political chiefs: that others again were so small as to incur unnecessary charges in their civil Government; and that a more equal division would tend at once to a quicker dispatch of business, a more convenient exercise of authority, and a considerable saving of expence. These four Provincial Kingdoms (as they may be called) above-mentioned, are therefore to be divided into a greater number of Provinces, forming, along with the rest of the Kingdom, 41, besides seven Capital Cities. The names adopted for the new divisions are borrowed from the chief Towns of each, and are not derived, like those of the French Departments, from Rivers, Mountains, or other permanent natural objects. The general principle of the division was agreed to in the sitting of the 5th inst. and on the day, coming to the details of the project, a District round Alicanti was voted a Province, and Alicanti was decreed a Capital. Arragon, Avila, the Balearic Isles, Cadiz, and Catalunya, were also voted Provinces.

The King of the Netherlands on opening the States General, describes the kingdom as prosperous in every respect—notes the cultivation of the finer as well as the useful arts and expresses the strongest disposition to peace.

Rowland Hill, Esq. (heir of the noble house of Hawkestone) was on Thursday elected M. P. for Shropshire, without opposition.

M. Dupin, in his *Voyage dans la Grande Bretagne*, mentions the following Anecdote of Bonaparte.

Count Daru was lieutenant-general of the army at Boulogne. One morning the Emperor called him into his closet. Daru found him walking about the room in a rage, and only breaking silence by short and violent exclamations—"What a Navy!—What an Admiral!—What sacrifices lost!—My hopes are disappointed!—That Villeneuve, instead of being in the Channel, he is gone into Ferrol!—It is all over; he will be blockaded there!—Daru, sit you down; listen to me and write." The Emperor had that morning received the news of Villeneuve's arrival in a Spanish port. He immediately perceived that his plan for the conquest of England was rendered abortive. The immense expenses of the fleet and the flotilla were now for a long time thrown away—perhaps for ever. Then, in the midst of an excess of passion, which would have rendered other men incapable of exercising the understanding, he adopted a resolution of the boldest nature, and sketched off-hand one of the most admirable plans of campaign ever conceived in calmness and deliberation by any conqueror. Without hesitating, without pausing, he dictated the whole plan of the Campaign of Austerlitz the destination of the different corps of troops stationed from Hanover and Holland to the western and southern confines of France, the order and duration of the marches, the points of convergence and junction of the columns, the attacks by surprise and main force, the different movements of the enemy: every thing was foreseen: and under every hypothesis victory was assured. Such was the correctness and astonishing foresight of this plan, that on a line of departure extending over 200 leagues, lines of operation of 300 leagues of length were followed according to this first direction, day by day, and league by league, all the way to Munich. Beyond that capital the dates alone underwent some alteration; but all the points were reached, and the whole of the plan was crowned with complete success. Such was the military talent of that man, as formidable to his enemies by the power of his genius, as to his fellow citizens by the force of his despotism.

The *Floridian*, an American Journal, established in Pensacola, on its change of masters, contains a curious statement of facts relative to some cavalier treatment by General Jackson of the Spanish Governor of Florida, whom he superseded. On the ground that Colonel Callava had public documents in his possession to which the United States were entitled by the treaty, and which he refused to surrender, Jackson imprisoned him, and placed a guard over his house. Callava protested very strongly against the indignity, from which he asserted that his rank, both as former Governor of Florida, and as a Commissioner on the part of Spain for the Cession, should have exempted him, but General Jackson was inflexible. As soon as the documents were found, Callava was set at liberty.

On Thursday the *Mersey*, of 28 guns Capt. Edward Collier, arrived from the North American station, having been relieved by the *Niemen*, 28, Capt. Sibly, which ship arrived at Halifax on the 5th inst. from Portsmouth, last from Lisbon, in 34 days. The *Mersey*, was only 15 days on the passage home.—The following letter, with which we have been favoured, details all the services upon which the squadron there was employed, with many other interesting facts:—

"HALIFAX, October 9.—The squadron is thus distributed at Halifax: The *Athol*, 28, Capt. Bouchier, bears the flag of Vice-Admiral Colpoys, and is lying here, with the *Niemen*, Capt. Sibly, *Newcastle*, Capt. Faushawe, and the *Cyrens*, Capt. Tuzer; the two latter having just arrived from Bermuda. The *Bellette*, Captain George Pechell, is under orders to take the September mail to Bermuda. The *Jasseur*, Captain Napier, is hourly expected from Bermuda. The *Dotterell*, Captain Hendry, is expected from England, to relieve the *Bellette*. Admiral Fahie is daily expected to arrive from Barbadoes, to take the command, upon the promotion of Admiral Colpoys who returns home in the *Newcastle*. The *Falmouth*, and *Esk*, from the Leeward Islands, are refitting at Bermuda.

The *Rocheft* (Sir Graham Moore), *Revolutionaire*, *Cambrin*, *Redpole*, and *Diepatch*, were at Corfu.

The *Superb*, 74, Capt. Adam McKinnon, has arrived safe round Cape Horn, at Valparaiso to reinforce Sir Phos. Hardy.

The *Euryalus* frigate, Capt. Clifford, C. B. is fitting for the Mediterranean station, to relieve the *Revolutionaire*, Hon. Capt. F. Pelow, C. B.

Commodore Charles Grant, C. B. appointed to the command in the East Indies, arrived to-day to assume the command of the *Liffey*.

Hamp. Telegraph & Sussex Chron. Oct. 29.

Some very extraordinary documents, respecting the latter days of King Charles II., have been lately found among the Records in the Herald's College.

WESTMINSTER HALL AND THE ABBEY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

A difficulty of a very serious nature has occurred in the removal of the fittings-up of these places for the late Coronation. In Westminster Hall every thing remains in *statu quo* until the Court of Claims shall have decided to whom they may belong. Lord Gwydyr, as Lord Great Chamberlain of England, claims the fittings in the Hall as his perquisites of office. Colonel Stevenson, of the Board of Works has put in a claim on the part of the Public, for whose benefit he contends the materials ought to be sold. In the Abbey the Very Reverend the Dean has less ceremoniously, in the first instance removed the fittings from the choir, and afterwards disposed of them for the benefit of himself and the chapter, whose property he contends they are. The Solicitor to the Board of Works has served him with a notice, and in consequence of it the Very Reverend the Dean and Chapter have paid the amount produced by the sale of the materials into Messrs. Drummonds the Bankers, to abide the issue of the Court of Claims.

Within these few days a new difficulty has arisen, which is likely to interfere materially with procession of the new Lord Mayor. The keys of the principal entrance to the Hall are in the custody of Lord Gwydyr, who it is supposed will not resign them till his right is decided; should this be the case on the ensuing 9th of November, the Lord Mayor will have to make his way to the Hall to be sworn in through a very circuitous and intricate back way, by no means corresponding with the dignity of his office.

Marriage in High Life.—On Tuesday morning Sir Wm. Hope led to the Hymeneal altar the Countess of Athloe. The happy pair left town immediately after for the seat of Lord Melville, at Wimbledon.

[The New Times Nov. 2.]

Miraculous Deliverance.—Providence, Sept. 12.—Arrived the sloop Rising Sun, Howland, three days from Norfolk. On Wednesday, the 5th instant, in lat. 37 47 N. long. 74 33 W. at eight, a. m. saw what we took to be a boat, in the edge of the horizon, bearing north, we ran for it, and it proved to be a large schooner, bottom up. The wind being light, we hoisted out the boat with the intention of learning her name; but it being so far under water, we could not see it. Her masts and spars were along side, held by the rigging. Her sails blown or washed from the bolt rope, we got three blocks & two or three pieces of the halyards, which was cut off, and about two yards of the clue of their mainsail. We then went on her bottom to cut a hole through, to see what she was loaded with. We cut a piece of plank out near the run, and were surprised to hear a voice like a female's, ask "who is that?" but very faintly. We answered "Friends," and asked how many there were below. She said, when the vessel capsized, she turned instantly bottom up, and all hands were on deck, excepting herself and the captain's nephew, (Lewis Myres, of Charleston, S. C.) a boy about eleven years of age. We cut the note large enough, and drew her out. She was a woman of colour, about 22 years of age, wet, and her flesh all parboiled. She said that the boy was drowned in the cabin. She caught hold of the run scuttle ring and pulled the scut-

tle off and went up into the run, where we found her, with the water constantly washing over her. She said, probably some of the crew might be in the fore-castle. We went forward on the keel, and cut a hole into the fore-castle, and found nothing but a small dog alive, jammed between the timbers; and the fore-castle full of lumber; all the rest, being seven in number, I suppose were on deck, and perished when she went over. She says the schooner's name was Blake, of Charleston, S. C. Captain James Hatch. That there were nine persons on board; that she sailed from Boston on the 9th ult. for Portland, loaded in Portland with lumber, and had fourteen pipes of Madeirawine on deck, and a high deck load of lumber. That they sailed from Portland about the 17th for Charleston; that she heard the captain say that they were off the Capes of Delaware the morning the vessel capsized. That on the 3d instant, about ten o'clock, a. m. the gale commenced; that they took all sail in, and have to, sent their deck load adrift and let it all go overboard; that about eleven a. m. she capsized. She states that her name is Ann Marcy Holden, that she belongs to Warwick, (R. I.) has lived with Mr. Charles Low, and at Macomber's tavern, as a servant in Providence, and was going on in the capacity of a servant to wait upon his nephew, who was in a bad state of health. We took her and the dog on board, gave her some dry clothes and nourishment, and she is now very well.

Conundrum.—Why is a young man putting his father into a sack, like a person on a journey to a great Eastern city?—Because he is going to Bag Dad (Bagdad).

A loin of mutton was on the table, and a gentleman took the carving knife in hand, and said, "Shall I cut it *saddlewise*?" "You had better cut it *bridlewise*," said another of the company, "for then we shall stand a chance of getting a bit in our mouths."

Pun.—A gentleman, dining in company, a few days since, requested his friend to help him to a potatoe, which he immediately did, saying, "I flatter myself you will find that a very good and *mealy* one." "I thank you," quoth the other, "it could not be *melior*." We scarcely need add that *melior* is the Latin word for better.

EXTRACT FROM A NEW YORK PAPER!

"Marvellous—The chimney of a house in South-street, occupied by Mr. Card, blew over on Monday night, during the gale, and rested against the gable end of Mr. Jeromus Johnston's store; on the shifting of the wind, it blew back again to its former station, and it now stands as erect as usual." *Ye English Editors*, now "hide your diminished heads."

Liverpool Mercury.

Revenue of Ireland:—An official statement of the produce of the Revenue of Ireland for the years ended respectively the 10th of October 1820, and the 10th of October 1821, has been published. The statement is so far satisfactory, as it shows the actual receipt of a larger sum of money within the year just closed than was collected within the year preceding, and that the produce of the last quarter exceeded that of the corresponding quarter in the former year by something more than 147,000! The increase in the receipt of the Revenue during the whole year amounts to £216,325l. 16s. 2½d. An improvement, we are glad to find, took place within that time in the Customs, but in the Excise there is a falling off, although the last quarter was, from the circumstance of the King's visit to Ireland, more than usually productive under this head of the Revenue. The increase in the Excise during the last quarter, as compared with its produce in the October quarter of 1820, amounts to 51,756l.

so that the falling off in this branch of the Revenue during the other three quarters of the year must have been very considerable. There is an increase within the year in the *Assessed Taxes*, but within the last quarter alone there is a falling off under this head of nearly 50 per cent, as compared with the produce of the corresponding period of the former year. In the *Stamp Duties*, and the revenue of the *Post-office*, there is a reduction.

It appears for the last quarter, ending on the 10th inst., that the average of Irish bank-notes in circulation is about five millions.

The Paris papers contain various speculations on the Greek question; but the probabilities in favour of the continuance of tranquillity have not yet changed their character. The Russian Cabinet seems balancing between ambition and prudence. With limited means, however, and under great disadvantages, the Greeks are doing something for themselves. Artos and the castle of Belvedere are said by the *Moniteur* to have fallen into their hands, and their armed force in the Morea is stated at 18,000 men.

It is in contemplation to erect an Equestrian Statue of our late excellent Monarch in the centre of the Regent circus, in Oxford street.

Bell's Weekly Messenger.

The Right Honourable Lord Stowell (brother of the Lord Chancellor) and his daughter the Hon. Mrs. Townsend, arrived at Lanark on the 10th instant from Glasgow. After visiting the establishment at New Lanark, they dined with Mr. and Mrs. Owen at Braxfield. We understand that his Lordship was much interested with the novelties of the place. They set out this day for Carlisle. It is reported that important business occasions his Lordship's sudden return to London.

The French clergy consist of three cardinals, with appointments valued at 90,000 francs; nine archbishops and forty one bishops, 912,198; Royal Chapter of St. Denis, 200,000; one hundred and nine vicars-general, 867,500; four hundred and sixteen canons, 867,500; two thousand eight hundred and eight-five parish priests, 2,940,000; twenty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-two inferior officiating ministers, 15,500,000; about four thousand five hundred *binages*—i. e. where mass is said twice a-day, 1,840,000; one thousand two hundred and sixteen Diocesan Bourses (a sort of fellowship), and two thousand two hundred and eighteen demi-bourses, 940,400; one hundred eighty three pastors of Calvinists, and one hundred and seventy-four pastors of Lutherans, 485,000; of these eighteen bourses and thirty-six half bourses.

The great Mr Pitt, the first Earl of Chatham, was, it is well known, a most strenuous and powerful opposer of the measures of Sir Robert Walpole's administration. Only the year following his entrance into the House of Commons, and the commencement of his opposition, Sir Robert felt himself so irritated by Mr Pitt's conduct, that he made no hesitation in depriving him of a cornetcy that he held in a regiment of horse, and dismissing him the service. As Mr Pitt had an elder brother and five sisters, his fortune was so far from being considerable, that a few admiring friends had presented him with this commission as a small addition to his income. "The imprudent, violent, and unconstitutional conduct of Sir Robert Walpole," according to Mr. Pitt's biographer, "so far from diminishing Mr P.'s consequence in the eyes of his patrons and the public, very considerably increased it in both. His friend Mr. Lyttleton, afterwards the famous Lord L., addressed the following lines to him on the occasion.

TO WILLIAM PITT, ESQ. ON HIS LOSING HIS COMMISSION.

"Long had thy virtues marked thee out for fame
"Far, far superior to a cornet's name;
"This generous Walpole saw, and griev'd to find
"So mean a post, disgrace so great a mind.
"The servile standard from the free-born hand
"He took, and bade thee lead the patriot band."

One cannot help being struck with the similarity of the cases of Mr. Pitt and Sir Robert Wilson—each attempted to be crushed by a fallen administration, and each rising superior to ministerial measures. The measures that dictated each were equally "imprudent, violent, and unconstitutional," the motives equally paltry and unmanly, and the aim of Ministers will be defeated in the one as it was in the other.—*Scotsman*.

LONDON:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1821.

The American papers are filled with the details of an act imputed by them to the British consul and government, and which they all concur in designating as an act of foolery, and in expressing their astonishment that the grave sense and judgment of the British people and government should countenance an affair of so much extravagance and frivolity. We allude to the disinterment and removal of the remains of Major André, from the common burying place at New York, on board a British vessel, for re-interment in Westminster Abbey in England. We have some regret in adding, that we are compelled to concur with the Americans in their opinion upon this act. It is indeed an act of foolery and frivolity, unworthy of the wisdom and gravity of the British government, and we trust will be disavowed as a public act.

Our objection to it is briefly this:—It is indeed impossible to regard the action of Major André as a base or dishonourable act. On account of the great degree of mischief resulting to an enemy from the introduction of spies within their walls or lines, it has become the public law of war to punish such spies with an infamous death. But though an enemy may inflict this punishment, by reason of the mischief dreaded or sustained from such persons, the party who suffers it manifestly commits no crime or breach of duty against the laws of his own country, or against morality in general. Though such person, therefore, be rendered infamous in the eyes of an enemy, and be punished as such, he is evidently no object of infamy to his own country.—Under such circumstances, therefore, we should feel it an act of baseness in ourselves to attach any thing like disgrace to the memory of Major André, or any of his surviving friends. But it is in the very nature of man to form their judgment of things from their adjuncts and circumstances. Major André, therefore, whatever his act may be to us, is unhappily not an object of respect and estimation with the civilized world in general. He is regarded by them as a person who has broken the laws of war, who has suffered an ignominious punishment, and who merited it; who put his honour to the peril for the sake of reward and promotion, and who lost it in the game.—Now, is such a name as this, we would ask, to be deposited in the same national mausoleum with the fame of Nelson, Wolfe, Abercrombie, Chatham, and Pitt? Is it politic, we would again ask, to depreciate the value of this highest reward which a nation has to give to its defenders, by communicating

it to a man and to a name, which, in the opinion of men, will reflect no honour upon the place or the person with whom it is associated? Is an act of espionage, however useful, and an unfortunate death in the performance of it, to receive the same high reward as a death, sword in hand, in the field of battle? The police officer, who was unfortunately shot in the apprehension of Thistlewood, died equally with Major André in the service of his country. But what should we say to Lord Sidmouth, if he had called for his national sepulture in Westminster Abbey? To say all in a word, it is a confusion of dissimilar merits in the same degree of reward. Major André was a meritorious officer, and died very unfortunately.—But such a death, and such a service, though excellent claims for a pension and provision for his family, have nothing in common with that full and perfect human glory, which entitle individuals to national commemoration.

Another objection, and perhaps still stronger than the former, is, that it is an act of frivolity, and a foolish and impolitic imitation of a fashion too current in France. About twenty years since, the French Institute took it into their heads that they might as well have a gallery of bones, as a gallery of pictures, and accordingly collected the bones of all their heroes and kings from every part of France, to deposit in one general charnel house, which, in the jargon of the day, they called a Pantheon. Even in the present day, scarcely a week occurs, in the course of which, some of these disinterments are not taking place; one week, a philosopher being disinterred, in order to be honourably buried beneath the floor of the Institute; and, in another week, a loyalist, or Swiss guard (who perished in the Revolution) to be re-deposited, with the honours of military burial, in the burying ground of his regiment. We believe Voltaire and Rousseau have been thus buried and reburied half-a-dozen times. The mischief and folly of these practices are at once intelligible to the feelings of all of us. It is a trifling with sacred things, and with feelings which ought to be awful. It lessens the salutary veneration in which we should always regard the memory of the dead, and the sanctuary of the grave, and revives passions which are at best buried with their objects. Upon all these grounds we extremely regret this act of the Commander-in-Chief, if indeed it proceed from him.

COTTON WOOL.—Total Importation of Cotton Wool up to the 8th October, 1121:—Liverpool, 340,217 bags, &c.—Same period last year, 403,487; London, 32,903; Glasgow, 28,592.—Total Exportation of Cotton Wool up to the 8th October, 1821:—Liverpool, 30; previously this year, 7,173; London, 641; previously this year, 37,101; Glasgow, 0: previously this year, 234.—Total exported, 45,179.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Oct. 15.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

(From the Examiner.)

Though the outcry which has at last been raised by every decent person against the "regularly organised manufactories of blackguardism," has again compelled the Examiner to notice them, the Editor confesses that it is not without great disgust and impatience that he feels himself bound to do so. When Black-

wood's Magazine was first set up, he was one of those whom it attacked in its most gratuitous and atrocious manner. Not only were his manners and habits misrepresented to the least and idlest circumstance, but a sorrow in the history of a friend, which men of the smallest gallantry and goodness of heart would have known how to respect by their silence, precisely because it was liable to the misconstructions of the malevolent, and which, had they known all the circumstances, they would have treated with more than respect because they knew it, was made to bear upon him as if of a different nature from what it was, and of his creation. The Editor had the permission of that friend to explain all the circumstances, had occasion rendered it necessary; but the reader, especially if he ever happened to come into possession of a secret which it became all his manliness to keep, and which the most cruel and even ruinous malignity would hardly provoke him to allude to, lest it should be confounded with what it is not, will easily conceive that he may have accepted a permission very generous to give, without thinking it so proper to be made use of. The Editor, therefore, scandalously as he was assailed, would have left the scandal to worry itself to death, as he had been accustomed to do the minor ones of Blackwood's predecessor the Satirist, had not his brother, the Proprietor of this paper, felt himself unable one evening when a new number of the Magazine was brought him, to refuse his indignation and brotherly love the satisfaction of calling upon the calumniator to come forward. This having been done in the Examiner, the Editor found himself obliged to follow up the call, which he did from time to time to no purpose, though the calls were worded in a manner which no person pretending to be a gentleman or a man, had hitherto thought himself warranted in not attending to. The fellow was then threatened with the law, and a person comes to London from Mr. Blackwood, offering to compromise the matter with money, if we would drop proceedings. Finding, however, that our object was to get at the individual, whom they were prepared to go to any law expense rather than give up, and that we did not wish to hamper with him booksellers, and others, who as we then thought might be comparatively unconscious and innocent persons, this wretched individual, though eating his own words, returns to his trade of scandal, and expressly refuses to come forward at the name of "coward!" We confess we were not prepared for an excess of meanness of this sort. The poor creature had us at a disadvantage new even, as we supposed, to his profession; and as it is customary with gentlemen to take no further notice of persons who can avail themselves of such a poverty of spirit, we took no further notice of him,—a piece of delicacy, the propriety of which we had afterwards reason to doubt, when we saw for how long a time the scandals of the Magazine were suffered to flourish. But we expected every day what has since happened,—the complete exposure of publications of this kind in consequence of their very excesses. We must not omit to mention, that when the calumniator was first called upon in the Examiner, an anonymous letter was written to the Editor from Edinburgh, informing him that his libeller was a certain person whom it named. He immediately wrote to this person, to ask him if he was so; when he received an answer complain-

ing in an unequivocal manner of the information as a trick done to injure the writer. We afterwards believed it was more; and that however happy to include an injury to another by the way, the letter was meant to sound the Editor as to his real inclination to meet the "coward" in case he had come forward. The poor wretch when he refused to do so, added that he would, some day or other! We said nothing in answer to this, that we might not baulk his courage in case he could have mustered up enough; but it is now a lapse of several years, during which he or his friends, or altogether, have been calumniating and compromising to their hearts' content; and we now tell him, that come forward when he may, he will be as safe as the contempt of the community can let him.

● We must confess, that when the death of late Mr. Yeats was hastened by the unprovoked and brute persecutions of this envious and miserable publication (for that envy has a great deal to do with its scandal, we have long had no doubt, seeing the men of virtue and genius whom it has attacked, (we had a great desire to aid in the work of its exposure; but Mr. Scott of the London Magazine (for whose unfortunate death it has to answer,) had already done so much towards it, and our own illness and cares rendered it so painful to us to do what little with our pen we did, that we waited from time to time till the good work fell into the hands of the Scotsman, and has been finished. We will own further, that as far as our own wrongs go, we are apt to be perplexed by certain notions of revenge, respecting which, for persons whom these hypocrites delight to hold up as such enormous infidels, we happen to hold some very singular Christian opinions. We wish we knew any of these brawlers for Church and State that did. But it is their fate to exhibit every independency against which they declaim.

The Scotsman, Oct. 27.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

PROTEST OF DON JOSEPH CALLAVA, AGAINST THE PROCEEDINGS OF GENERAL JACKSON.

I, Don Joseph Callava, Ex-Governor of West Florida, commissioned by the Spanish Government to carry into full and complete effect, as Commissioner, all the stipulations between his Catholic Majesty and the President of the United States, in the cession made to them of the said Province, under the treaty of friendship, adjustment of differences, and limits, ratified by both nations on the 22d of February of the present year 1821, do make the present sworn exposition, with all the force of law, on my word of honour, guaranteeing the truth of my assertions on the responsibility of my head, before a tribunal, of the outrages which were committed against my official character as Spanish Commissioner, against my person, and against my house, on the day and night of Wednesday, the 22d of August, 1821, by the Governor of the said West Florida, and Commissioner on the part of the United States under the same Treaty. The facts are as follow:—

At about four in the afternoon I was in the house of George M. Brooks, Esq. Colonel of the United States 4th Regiment, to dinner. The company at table consisted of Colonel Brooks, his Lady; Eligius Fromentin, Esq.

Judge of the United States: the Commander of the United States brig of war Enterprize Michael Kearney, Esq.; Lieut. Colonel Don Marius de Villiers; Lieut. Colonel and Commander of Artillery Don Francisco Palmes; the Vicar of the Province, the Rev. James Colman; and citizens Don Juan Innerarity, Don Juan Larua (merchants), Don Barnardo Prieto, and Don Luis Gayani; Captain Don Jose Norilga, a retired officer; Don Jose Cruzat, my Secretary of the Commission; Lieutenant Don Carlos de Villiers, and Don Arnaldo Gullimard; Sub-Lieutenants Don Mariano Laturday, and Don Pedro de Albo, Public Interpreter. The Spanish Sub-Lieutenant Don Domingo Sousa came and inquired for me, earnestly desiring to speak with me. On entering he was accompanied by an Officer of the United States, who conducted him as prisoner, as he told me; having asked him for what reason, he replied, in the presence of the company, that, on the preceding day, three persons made their appearance at his house, who said, we are authorized by the Governor Don Andrew Jackson, to order you to deliver up certain papers which he has been informed are in your possession; and from the indications which they made to him, he comprehended that they were those which were packed up in cases belonging to the military tribunal and that of finance; he told them that certain cases existed in his possession in which he believed they were; but that he was a subaltern officer, subject to my orders, & attached to the commission, and that the cases which he had mentioned were under his care by my orders, and as notary or clerk of those privileged tribunals under my authority as Governor, he could not dispose of those papers unless by my command. The persons in question withdrew, and returned again the same day with a demand in writing of the papers, requiring him to give his answer also in writing; which he did, and consequently came to inform me thereof, but did not find me at home. On reflection this morning, he determined on taking them to my house, as a place of more security than his—he did so; but not finding me at home, left them in my house, which was all he knew. I told him he had done right. He further added that having just searched his house, and demanded the papers, he replied that they were in my house; on which they conducted him as a prisoner.

I immediately sent my Aid, Captain Don Bernardo Pruto, to inform the Governor from me, that Don Domingo Sousa was an officer under my orders, and employed in the commission; that as the papers demanded could not be given by him, he would have the goodness to address himself to me, and that if they were such as could be delivered, they would be furnished through the regular channel; extending further my request, that he would be pleased to understand that they could only be delivered by me. The answer which my Adjutant brought me was, that "the order for the imprisonment of Sousa will be continued;" and that the Governor further told him, "tell Colonel Callava that I will put him along with him." Under the impression that an answer altogether so unaccountable, without the slightest provocation to rest on, could only be attributed to an extraordinary mistake in the interpretation which had been made of my message to the Commissioner and Governor, Andrew Jackson, I ordered my Adjutant to

return, accompanied by another officer and the public interpreter, in order more fully to acquaint the Governor therewith. They fulfilled their mission, & brought me for answer, that the Governor had replied with loud vociferations, and in the presence of several persons "that Colonel Callava shall go to jail."

I was at first in astonishment, and my reason could not impute so extraordinary an occurrence to any other cause than to an entire privation of judgment, or to sinister interpretation; but having no foundation on which to rest such an opinion, I proposed to go in person to the Governor, as soon as dinner was over; but before I could do so, three persons came to the house of Colonel Brooke, who said they were authorized to demand of me immediately the papers, for the Governor would not show towards me any more considerations or forms than he would to any other private individual.

I replied to them, requesting them to inquire of the Commissioner of the United States, Andrew Jackson, how "was it possible that he should forget in a manner so unaccountably my official character? Did he not receive from me, as Commissioner on the part of Spain the province of West Florida, of which I was his predecessor in the government, and that my stay with my secretary and officers, was pending the decision of the point submitted by himself and me to our respective Governments, relative to the construction to be given to the second article of the Treaty? The artillery is still held in deposit under the national safeguard."

The papers and documents under my charge, as Governor, to be given by me, under the Treaty, could not be delivered by me in the character of a private individual because they did not come into my possession and trust in that capacity. I requested them to tell him that I was altogether bewildered at this course which was now pursuing; that the papers in my possession should be held sacred and inviolable in Pensacola, my person being under the immunity of laws of nations to be respected and protected agreeably to the usages of civilised nations, and every other individual commissioned by his respective Government. That they would also be pleased to tell him that I do not yet know what papers he demands of me to deliver in this manner, and that he would have the goodness fully to acquaint me therewith in an official form, having due regard to the peace and harmony which subsists between Spain and the United States; that I have always acted towards him with the most distinguished consideration, both as Commissioner of the United States and as Governor; and in like manner I have treated all the citizens of the United States, indiscriminately with the greatest attention, during my administration as Governor of West Florida. That I assure General Jackson (both as Commissioner and Governor) that whatever papers were to be delivered by me to him this day should be immediately furnished through the regular channel, as a proof that they were given in a manner becoming my official character.

I found myself attacked with a violent pain, from a complaint under which I have been suffering for some time. This I imparted to Colonel Brooke, and requested him to permit me to retire to my house, which I did, and ordered my Secretary to address an official letter to the Governor, making the same statement to him as I had done to the bearers of

his messages; which official letter I sent him by two officers, but the Governor refused to receive it. At seven o'clock at night the same persons came to my house, demanded the papers from me as a private individual, or to go with them before the Governor, I found myself so unwell as to be unable to sit up, and stated to them that my illness would not admit of my going out and that I did not clearly understand what papers they wanted, nor could I deliver them in any other way than as Commissioner under the Treaty, if they were embraced in the same, but if appertaining to my functions as Military Governor, as such being packed up in the cases (as it was said), they must indispensably belong to the department of the Military Government, or that of the National Finance, as all the Civil and Criminal Archives belonging to the ordinary Tribunals had been delivered up by the Constitutional Alcade, as also were the Protocols to the Commission of the United States; but nevertheless, I requested them to furnish me with a note of the description of papers, and I would reply. In about an hour afterwards a note, written in English, on a loose half sheet of paper, was sent to me without any cover; I answered the bearer that it would be translated and replied to. I sent it to the interpreter, and went to bed, and some time after, while at rest troops commanded by an officer, and under the order of the above-mentioned persons, broke down my fences, scaled my house, and entered my chamber with naked bayonets in their hand; I addressed them, exclaiming that since my house did not afford me an asylum, nor my official character shelter me, nor the immunity to which I was entitled under the Government of the United States, I threw myself on the protection of that Government, and protested in the most solemn manner against such extraordinary outrages. They answered, that I must immediately deliver the papers mentioned in the note, or that I should be conducted by them as a prisoner. I replied, that I had sent the note to the interpreter for translation; that I was indisposed and requested that they would not force me from my house at that hour (at half-past ten at night); that if it would be sufficient to avoid the execution of such orders, they might determine on forcibly opening my cases and trunks, and carry off any papers they pleased, or act as they thought proper, as I was disposed to yield to force, and even resigned to let them assassinate me, as I placed every thing at their disposal.

One of the deputation ordered the officer commanding to enter my room, and at this time the citizen Don Juan Innerarity wished to intercede as it appeared to me; but in speaking, he was told to be silent, and the officer was directed to take me as a prisoner with his armed force. I replied, that I considered myself as such, and in proof thereof, I delivered my sword and case, but as to dragging me from my house, they must take into consideration my ill state of health; they answered, that they knew it, ordered me to dress, and with the armed troops, conducted me to the presence of the Governor, who was in a separate house from his own lodging, accompanied by a large concourse of people of all descriptions of persons. The said Governor, through a person who acted as notary and interpreter, ordered him to extend an interrogatory which he himself dictated, and required of me an answer; the question was insignificant, but I requested to be permitted

to answer in my own idiom, and to write it with my own hand; it was granted; and while writing my answer, the paper was snatched from me, and with all the furiousness of a person bereaved of his judgment, or desperate, the Governor, with heavy knocks on the table, and the most violent gestures, ordered me to deliver the papers. I was in the act of answering, but he gave me no time to speak, and whenever the interpreter began to explain my answers, in which I had been so often interrupted, he was not permitted to interpret, or did not interpret the same. With the strongest demonstrations, I constantly entreated that I should not, in the present act, be deprived of the resource and consolation of answering in writing, and that I should be interrogated in the like manner, that a future monument might be left, for I inferred, from the ravings of the Governor, that I was about to be assassinated. Unavailing were all my requests, every thing was refused me, nor could I learn why I was dragged there.

In the chaos of misfortunes in which I found myself enveloped, unprotected by the laws, the moment at length arrived when Governor Jackson drew out, among other papers, a written order, which agreeably to the interpretation made to me, contained the mandate for my being sent to goal. When informed thereof, I requested the interpreter to ask him from me if he did not shudder at the perpetration of such deeds; that I protested before the Government of the United States against the author of these atrocious outrages committed against my person and the character I represented. The Governor replied this time through the interpreter, that he was alone answerable to his Government; that he did not care for the consequences, and that I might protest before God himself. I was in fact carried to goal at the hour of midnight, in my delicate state of health! My house was left open to the mercy of the soldiers. The Spanish officers, and other persons of my confidence, who were there, or repaired thither, were ordered off, and none of them permitted to remain. My papers, and those of the Government which were under my charge, were left without any inventory or account of the same: the keys of my trunks were left; my property and that belonging to my Government for the purposes of the Commission, were in like manner abandoned without any account or inventory, as also all my other personal property. At eleven on the following morning of the 22d, a writ of Habeas Corpus was issued by the Judge, Don Eligius Fromentin, but Governor Jackson treated it with contempt, stating that he did not think it proper to allow it to be carried into effect.

About five in the afternoon of the same day, I was informed by the officer of the guard at the prison, of an order of the Governor, which stated I should be set at liberty, and accompanied by the officer of the day to my house, as he had now got possession of the papers, and I might see if the cases were closed and sealed. I told the officer who delivered the order that I could not enter my house unless accompanied by a Judge. He said I might look for one, and then I came out of prison.

The officer accompanied me, with many other persons, and I went to the house of Judge Fromentin, as being the only one in West Florida. I found him indisposed, and before every one present I made a succinct

relation of all these facts, and begged that he would extend to my person and house the protection of the law. He informed me that his indisposition prevented him from accompanying me, and that in his place I should take witnesses to be present at the recognition.

I then went to the house, accompanied by many people, and the officer of the day. I found armed troops inside, my papers scattered on the table, a case of papers which had been nailed and sealed with eighteen wax seals with the impress of the seal of my Government, was found fractured and re-closed, and sealed with a different seal. My state of health has not hitherto permitted me to make the necessary examination of my private or public papers, nor the confidential ones of my Government during my administration, nor the documents of my commission. The money was entire.

The foregoing relations comprehend the outrages committed against my person and official character, in Pensacola, on the 22d day of August, 1821, by Governor Andrew Jackson. —This narrative is the most sacred truth.—In it I have not suppressed any previous circumstances; the history of the facts had no other origin. The motive I am entirely ignorant of, and that the whole is a true exposition I do solemnly swear. I tender the proofs, and I protest with the same solemnity before God, before my Government, before that of the United States, and before all men, against the authors and perpetrators of these deeds. I also swear, under the same obligations, that I have always observed during my administration as Governor of West Florida, indiscriminately, to every individual of the United States, whether resident or transient persons, the utmost consideration; that I have respected, and caused to be respected, their persons and property. When any one has been guilty of any delinquency, he has always been treated with indulgence and a generous lenity; and so true is what I have manifested, that if public notice were to be fixed throughout the whole States, there would not be a single individual who could show the least cause of resentment. This conduct emanates from my own natural disposition, and from the orders prescribed to me by my Government; and that this is my propensity, so to act with all mankind indiscriminately, cannot be impugned by the strictest investigations into my conduct during my life, and the commands which I have held.

SEQUEL OF THE AFFAIR OF COLONEL CALLAVA.
NEW YORK, SEPT. 24.

LATE AFFAIR AT PENSACOLA.—We noticed a few days since the dispute between Governor Jackson of Florida, and the late Spanish Governor Callava. The *National Intelligencer*, says, "In an account of that transaction, published in the *Louisiana Advertiser*, we find the following additional particulars which are wholly unnoticed in the statement copied from the *Floridian*." It appears from this statement that Governor Jackson at Pensacola possesses the same character that General Jackson did at New Orleans. There the late Judge Hall issued a Habeas Corpus to take a man out of jail; but instead of having the usual effect of such papers it threw his Honour into jail; and had not the rheumatism very fortunately come to the relief of Judge Fromentin, his Habeas Corpus would probably have placed him alongside of Callava, unless there were separate cells in the prison.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER PUBLISHED IN THE LOUISIANA ADVERTISER, DATED AT PENSACOLA
AUG. 22.

"But in the mean time, Judge Fromentin has thought proper to issue a Habeas Corpus for the prisoners, which the keeper of the prison not deeming himself justified in obeying, sent to Governor Jackson; and Governor Jackson considering an attempt to extend relief of this nature to prisoners committed in open Court (and that the highest Court in these provinces) for contempt of Court, an outrage upon its dignity, and a misdemeanor, has cited Judge Fromentin to appear before him this afternoon to answer to this charge. I am now going to attend his trial, and should the affair be brought to conclusion before the schooner sails, will give you the result in the conclusion of this letter.

"On going to the Court Room I learned that Judge Fromentin had pleaded inability to attend, agreeably to the Governor's summons, on account of a rheumatism, which confines him for the moment to his couch. A further time has of course been indulged to him. Callava and his dependents have been discharged from custody, and the business is thus closed."

A cause from this neighbourhood lately came before the Vice Chancellor of England, on the construction of a will penned by a lady the introductory part of which was in these words:—"I do first desire that every thing may be literally taken as here written, and that no lawyer be employed to make out what may be meant." The cautious testatrix, however, could not prevent the lawyers from having a finger in the pie, an expensive Chancery suit having immediately ensued on her death; but she succeeded in preventing them attaching any particular meaning to her expressions, for the Court decided, *that she had no meaning at all!* and the property passed to persons who were not named in the will.—*Taunton Courier*.

[*The New Times*,—Nov. 3.

SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

You may manumit a slave, but you cannot make him a white man. He still remains a Negro or a Mulatto. The mark and the recollection of his former state still adhere to him: the feelings produced by that condition in his own mind, and in the minds of the Whites, still exist; he is associated by his colour, and by these recollections and feelings with the class of slaves; and a barrier is thus raised between him and the Whites, that is, between him and the free class, which he can never hope to transcend.

Walsh's Appeal.

The Americans are now making an experiment, which may in its remote consequences produce an important change in the state of the new world, and which exhibits a singular revolution in the fortunes of one branch of the population of the old. They are founding a colony on the west coast of Africa, to serve as a receptacle for their manumitted Negroes. The colonists of the new world when they settled there two centuries ago, unable or unwilling to sustain constant labour under the heat of the climate, and the unhealthiness of the soil, employed the unhappy Africans, torn by force from their native country, to toil for them in their swamps and savannahs. The multiplied evils resulting from this practice now begin to affright them. They find a race of men growing up amidst themselves, and increasing with fearful rapidity, hostile to them from opposite interests

and a sense of injury, and incapable of combining with them, as the villeins of old did with their masters, from strong drawn natural distinctions and unconquerable antipathies. Surrounded and mixed with these enemies in their fields, their cities, and their houses, they feel peace insecure, and war doubly dreadful. The backwardness of the southern States, too, compared with the northern, in knowledge and the arts, has taught the Americans that the commerce between master and slave corrupts the former as much as it degrades the latter. In short, they are deeply convinced of the mischiefs of slavery, and would gladly be delivered from it, if they could find a practicable remedy. To liberate the slaves is found to aggravate the evil. Such a plan can only be adopted gradually, and experience has shewn that the manumitted Negroes are universally idle, thievish, and improvident. Without being amended themselves by the change, they corrupt their fellows who are in slavery, and become either a burden or a pest to society. So sensible are the Americans of this, that laws have been made in most of the States prohibiting individuals from giving their Negroes liberty except on certain conditions. And it is to remove this difficulty that they are now founding a colony on the African coast.

In how strange a light does this plan exhibit the fate of the Blacks? For more than two centuries Europe and America have been expending millions of money, and violating every principle of morality, in dragging thousands of Africans from their homes; and now, after they are depraved and degraded by slavery, till they have become a curse to their oppressors, the latter are seeking to escape from the moral pestilence created by their own cruelty and sloth, by sending back the Negroes to the burning clime from which they came. Slavery has struck its roots not only in the United States, but throughout the whole of the new world. In Mexico and Peru there are few Negroes; but in Guiana, and the vast territory of Brazil, they are very numerous. Is it probable that the European settlers of these countries, when freedom has enlarged their minds and raised their characters, will come in time to view the effects of slavery in the same light as the North Americans, and disgorge the Africans from their soil to spread the vices of civilized society among their savage brethren of Guinea and Congo. Or will the Negroes be kept there permanently in a state of bondage? Or is it possible that they may be ultimately amalgamated with the Whites and Indians? These are questions which we cannot at present answer. But in whatever way the Negroes are disposed of, it is evident now that slavery in the new world has been no less pernicious to its authors than its victims. The very attempt making by the Americans is a proof of the inveterate nature of the evil. They propose to send their liberated Blacks to a distance of four thousand miles from their own shores, to instruct them in the useful arts, and to watch over them till they are qualified for self-government! To effect any one of these objects so many obstacles must be encountered, that we in England would certainly pronounce the undertaking chimerical. That the Americans, who are sagacious and circumspect beyond most nations in every thing that involves expense or trouble, should embark in it, only proves that the evil is felt to be great indeed, and the remedy all but desperate.

Our antijacobins have been very eloquent upon the existence of slavery amidst the boasted freedom of America. But before they indulged in invective, it would have been wise to inquire who were the authors of the evil. Other nations may have a right to taunt the Americans on the subject, but assuredly we have none. The slavery existing there is the misfortune of America—but it is the crime of Britain. We poured the foul infection into her veins—we fed and cherished the leprosy which now deforms that otherwise happy country, and whatever of guilt or shame attaches to it is truly ours.—To shut

claim on this subject, we present a short triumphant argument in appeal. It serves, carried on the before the existence of colonies. No sooner were shed, than her African traffickers. The colonists, no and so far shared the guilt is much easier to find an situation receiving Ne- biling in a new land, noxi- constitution, than for the from mere thirst of gain en- the most nefarious branch of intestine wars among the villages, kidnapping the un- the most iniquitous cruel- portation. That the trade and of the British merchants testimony of Lord Sheffield (London, ed.) "Some few of the northern colonies (observes embarked in the trade, and a all number of the victims was here; but only a very short the scruples arose among the Britons and Quakers, and the into disrepute and repro-

pon [discovered the evils which threatened to bring upon her, decisive proofs of her aversion to legislature of Massachusetts laid the importation of slaves. Before 1772 twenty-three different acts, the Legislature of Virginia, (the in the union) imposing duties ed, and "the real design of all revenue, but the repression of the the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1767, and another in 1774, exclude the importation of Ne- similar attempts were made in England States and in Pennsylv- Jersey—all of which were defea- by the opposition of the British Go- well were the desires of the colonists understood, and so firmly deter- the English Government to resist the royal instructions to the Go- Hampshire in 1761 was found the se: "You are not to give your ass any law imposing duties on orted into New Hampshire. "In y on the importation of Negroes sed amounting to a prohibition. induced by a temporary peculia- tances, repealed this law by a bill the immediate sanction of the ever afterwards could the royal as- to a renewal of the duty, although, by Mr. Jefferson, all manner of tried for this purpose, by almost at assembly that met under the co- ent." In the petition of Virginia in 1772, the importation of slaves having long been considered a inhumanity, endangering the exis- tency's American dominions; and pray the King "to remove all on your Majesty's governors of ch inhibit their assenting to such check so very pernicious a com- the influence of the African was called, this petition, like as disregarded. When the inde- tion of Virginia was establish- in use of the royal negative" in ed in the first clause, as one g from the mother country. mitigate the evils of slavery the Americans themselves." nment had not even the merit empts to lessen the miseries Indians which reflect credit

on the Spanish rulers of Mexico and Peru. "Not a single step," says Mr. Walsh, "was ever taken by the British Government towards the suppression or mitigation of any form of bondage in the North American provinces."

The Americans testified their sincerity in reprobating the slave trade still more decisively after they shook off the fetters of the mother country. In 1778, during the tumult and anxiety of the revolution, the General Assembly of Virginia passed a law, prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the further importation of slaves, and declaring that every slave imported thereafter should be free. The example of Virginia was followed by most of the other States before the date of the federal constitution, (1789.) Subsequent to this period Mr Walsh cites thirty-six acts of Congress, all tending to render the prohibition to trade in slaves more strict and rigorous, (p. 321.) In short, federal America, with a legislature composed partly of slaveholders, interdicted the trade from her ports thirteen years, and made it punishable as a crime seven years sooner than Great Britain. But this was not all. The northern and middle States not only stopped the importation of slaves, but began the work of extirpating slavery even during the revolutionary struggle. Pennsylvania decreed a gradual abolition in 1780, and her example was followed within a few years by all the States north of that of Delaware. By an act of 1787, slavery was expressly excluded from the country north of the Ohio.

Such a deep-seated evil is not to be mastered in a day; but the first steps to its eradication have been taken, and taken with effect. Slavery has either been actually abolished, or its abolition has been decreed in eight States where it flourished during British domination, and where it would in all human probability have flourished with increased vigour at this day, (as it does in Jamaica,) had it depended on the borough mongers and antijacobins of England.

Mr. Walsh's argument embraces a variety of other topics, to which we can only allude. He shews that the evils of slavery were reprobated in America long before they excited the least attention in England—that a numerous abolition society existed there twelve years before such an institution was established in Britain,—that abounding, as America does, in slaveholders of property and talent, the slave trade never was formally vindicated there in one speech or pamphlet, while in enlightened England, "a multitude of writers and speakers have contended for its justice, humanity, and evangelical character."—He maintains, that the American Negroes are exempted from the two great grievances of those in our West India islands—*under-feeding*, and *over-working*: That, in fact, their food is better, and their hours of working shorter, than those of our manufacturing labourers: That places are expressly allotted for them in the churches, or, where they are numerous, chapels built for their accommodation; whereas in our West Indies, they are almost entirely unprovided with religious instruction: That since America became independent, the Negroes have gained nearly as much in their condition as the Whites; that a species of public opinion has grown up, which represses all barbarity of treatment, and fully secures to them the enjoyment of their little privileges, their stated holidays, their hours of rest and recreation, their small gardens, with shelter and provision in their old age: That, finally, though they are slaves, their situation is decidedly better than that of the same class in the colonies of England, France, or Spain, or any other spot in the world; and in proof of this, he appeals to the fact, that while the deaths have exceeded the births in a single British West India island by ten thousand in a year (1810)—the American slaves multiply so fast, that they double their numbers in twenty-eight years without importation.

Britain, more than any power in existence, he observes, ought to be silent on the subject of the

slave trade. She is at this day one of the greatest slave-holding States in the world. Her public men played with the question of abolition for seventeen years after the enormities of the trade were exposed and admitted; and it was only carried at last when a conviction was pretty generally established that as much could be gained by abandoning it, as by carrying it on. Nay, had the Whig ministry been dismissed a few days sooner, there is little doubt that the traffic would have flourished with increasing vigour to this day. If we have given it up while other States have continued it, we compensated for our late forbearance by our diligence when engaged in it. Perhaps it is not generally known, that Britain not only supplied her own colonies with slaves, but in a great measure those of France and Spain, She was, in fact, the general slave-driver of Europe; and during a great part of last century had two thirds of the whole African slave trade in her hands.—(Appeal, p. 327).—Having kept hold of the lucrative iniquity as long as she could, and having lost it only by an accidental party revolution, is it to be wondered if foreign powers doubt her sincerity, when, with the wages of sin yet in her pocket, she gives herself the airs of a saint. Reclamations in favour of the Blacks and humanity, coming from our anti-abolition cabinet, must have been heard by the Continental Powers with the same contempt which we feel in listening to the lectures of a habitual tippler against inebriety. If we are sincere in abandoning our wicked course, it is well; but having lived like a profligate so long, it is not very becoming to raise an outcry against our neighbours, because the maggot of reform has not seized them at the same moment. With regard to America, in particular, decency ought to shut our mouth. We forced Negro slavery upon her, and nourished it in despite of her remonstrances; we keep it up in unmitigated severity in our colonies in Africa, and in both the Indies, and while she has softened its rigours, and circumscribed its range, and done for humanity what we have neither done in our own case, nor would suffer her to do as long as we could prevent it, it is indeed the climax of bad faith and impudence in us to reproach her with the evils which our own crimes have entailed upon her.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PORTUGUESE CORTES TO MR. BENTHAM, RESPECTING THE TRANSLATION OF THE WHOLE COLLECTION OF HIS WORKS INTO PORTUGUESE BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

No. I.

Senhor Joao Baptista Felgueiras, Member of the Portuguese Cortes, assembled at Lisbon, and one of the Secretaries of the Assembly for the time being to Jeremy Bentham at London.

The superscription on the cover is in the words following:—

"A. O. Sur Jeremias Bentham, Londres, Do Deputado Secretario das Cortes Geraes e Extraordinarias da Nacao Portuguesa, Joao Baptista Felgueiras."

Of the contents, the following is a translation:—

"The general and extraordinary Cortes of the Portuguese nation having received the obliging present of those your alike celebrated and interesting works, which have been addressed to them by one, and presented by another, of those well deserving citizens, who have borne a distinguished part in the glorious achievement of the political regeneration of the Portuguese monarchy, have resolved that their grateful acknowledgments for so valuable an offering be made to you, and that they be accompanied by the copy of a minute in their journals, in which honourable mention thereof is made; and moreover that those same works be translated and published in such sort as to render manifest to all eyes the extraordinary regard and particular

attention, with which by this sovereign assembly, acceptance has been given to those most important writings, of the illustrious friend of man, and conspicuous advocate of the cause of nations.

"God preserve you, Sir!

"Given at Lisbon, at the Palace of the Cortes, this twenty-fourth day of April (1821.)

"JOAO BAPTISTA FELGUEIRAS."

Mr. Jeremy Bentham.

No. 11.

Translation of the Minute, above mentioned, as copied from the Journals of the Portuguese Cortes.

"Read by Secretary Freire a Letter presented by Senhor Sepulveda, to whom it had been addressed by Senhor Carvalho, Member of the Regency, of the kingdom*, along with the works of Jeremy Bentham, offered by their venerable author to the Portuguese nation: in which letter of Senhor Carvalho it was said, that the writer could not give a more authentic testimony of the value he set upon so flattering an offering, than by accompanying it with a wish that in their practice, the Cortes may take for their guidance the liberal doctrines of the principal and earliest constitutionalist of Europe.

"Penetrated with those sentiments of esteem that are so justly due to the illustrious Bentham—to that sage by whose luminous ideas the whole civilized world has been enlightened, and to whom its free nations should erect a monument of gratitude, for the indefatigable zeal with which he has made application of those ideas to the services of the great cause of liberty and good government,—the assembly has resolved, not only that of this his offering honourable mention be made in their journals, but also that direction be given to the Regency, to cause to be translated and printed all those his works; and that, by one of the Secretaries of this august assembly, a letter be written to him, conveying to him the grateful acknowledgments of the Cortes, accompanied with the intimation, that those his gifts were addressed, to the assembly by one, and presented by another of the persons who planned and took the lead in consummating those glorious measures, which gave commencement to our Political Regeneration; and that to the said Bentham be sent an authentic copy of the paragraph in our Journals, in which expression is given to this resolution of the Sovereign Assembly. Hermano Jose Braamcamp de Sobral, president; Joao Baptista Felgueiras deputado secretario; Agostinho Jose Freire deputado secretario."

"JOAQUIM GUILLIEVME DA COSTA POSSER."
(A true copy.)

No. III.

Direction, from the Portuguese Cortes, to the Regency of the Kingdom, addressed to the Presiding Member, for the translation of Mr. Bentham's Works.

TRANSLATION.

"For the Conde de Sampaio.

"Most illustrious and excellent Sir.

"The general and extraordinary Cortes of the Portuguese nation, desirous of giving a testimony of the particular satisfaction with which they have received the valuable present made to them of his works by the illustrious citizen of the world, Jeremy Bentham; and at the same time of contributing to the utmost of their power to the diffusion of the luminous and transcendently useful mass of information contained in those his so interesting productions, have given orders for the transmission of them [to the Regency of the kingdom, for the purpose of its causing a translation of them to be made, and printed at the national printing-office, and with superior dispatch published. Your Excellency will accor-

dingly make communication of this to the Regency, that due execution may be given to it.

"God preserve your Excellency!
(A true copy.) "JOAO BAPTISTA FELGUEIRAS.

"JOAQUIM GUILLIEVME DA COSTA POSSER."

"Palace of the Cortes, 13th April 1821.

* This body is composed of four Members: the Conde de Sampaio, president, and Messrs. Carvalho, de Sao Levis, and Soto Maior.

[The Scotsman,—October 20.

SELECTIONS.

ON HATS

"What, man! ne' ver pull your hat upon your brows".—
SHAKESPEARE.

"To begin firste with their hattes. Sometymes they use them sharpe on the crowne, pearking up like the spere or shafte of a steeple, standing a quarter of a yarde above the crowne of their heades; some more, lesse, as please the phantasies of their inconstant minds. Othersome be flat and broad in the crowne, like the battlementes of a house."—PHILIP STUBBES.

A HAT is the symbol and characteristic of its wearer. It is a sign and token of his avocation, habit, and opinions—the creature of his phantasy. Minerva-like, it bursts forth in full maturity from his brain. It often serves as a beacon to the wary against lewdness, extravagance, pride, cold-heartedness, and vulgarity; vain pomp and parade, unblushing impudence, affected singularity, and many other of the ruling passions, may be detected by its form and fashion. One may ascertain whether a man is whimsical, grotesque, unnaturally gross, rigidly chaste, or venially flexible in his taste, by this infallible test. Much may be deduced too from the style in which it is worn. One man entombs his pericranium in its beaver; another sets it so lightly and delicately on, that it seems to be ever "straining upon the start," and, like "the sweet pea, on tip-toe for a flight."

What an infinity of associations are linked and embodied with the different styles and fashion of the head-covering! The monk's cowl, the turban, the mitre, and the helmet, would each furnish themes innumerable for dissertation and reflection. One might even descant with advantage on the humble mariner's cap.

I encountered a hat yesterday which I had long deemed obsolete; it reminded me of quaint garbs, and the republican names of Cromwell, Fairfax, Ireton, Bradshaw, Blake with his well-curled mustachios, and the far-famed battle of Marston-Moor. Henri Quatre with his particular face and half-closed eyes, the fair Gabrielle, the princely Mary de Medicis, the fierce leaguers, and the desperate fanatic Ravillac, float along with the up turned brim, shadowing plumes, and strange fashion of their time. The Spanish hat breathes of soft serenades, and the tinkling guitarra, with its delicate voice stealing into the dark-eyed sleeping lady's dream of love, revelling for a moment with all her fanciful and warm ideas, and then gently, and by degrees, awakening her to realities, just as her lover's voice blends gently in, and seduces her to the flower-encircled casement by some magic rhymes of beauty, love, and constancy eternal. The formal beaver reminds me of cold, voiceless meetings, habitual gravity, William Penn, and the primitive immaculates. An opera-hat is associated with delicious camoes, *eau de mille fleurs*, eloquent dancing, passionate music, and a tiara of living beauty, with bright eyes and beaming brows, sparkling about in delightful exuberance. The small, elegant white chapeau, with its broad band polished-steel clasp, and fluttering plumes, speaks to me always of gallant maidens, mounted on slender palfreys, and fantastically gamboling over dewy swards, richly begemmed with gay smiling margarites, and the deep green circles formed by "the light-footed fays." The most pathetic inanimate object I ever beheld was the gay white beaver of a lively and high-spirited girl, floating in a calm and delusive stream over its drowned mistress; it was a beacon which none could mistake—a fleeting monument, that spoke more directly to the heart than perdurable marble or erudite inscriptions.

Every man's hat is a cast of his head, and is strongly tintured with his habits and prejudices. We may discover as great a variety in hats as in men. There is

your hat bellicose, flaunting to court applause, and your hat meekly covering, without pliable, and unresisting, and carry-one companion, pert, upstart, whipper snapper, your hat clerical, devout, your hat brazen looking, upstart, stupidity; your demure, obtuse, tackle of a quaker's caput, who of the chief insignia of the sect, b'e and superative aristocratic buck's brows, and utterly deformed, mis-shapen, medicine and matrimonial, with bined locks; and your steady, lacking hat, everlasting and fashion and antique hue prove present situation since its now entered the East India House. There is, besides, your majestic dominion, and your hat subaltern, your profound, bronze-coloured, nian, and your prying, inquisitive, satisfied imp; your infirm, elderly, lusty, coarse, dog's hair agricultural, your hat morose, ing, with its never-failing, accented, scowling eyes, and clasp, gay, honest, graceful, but neglectful, city and good-honour; your insouciant, cap of salutation and complacency, ces its wearer's hand than his head, lous, haughty *noli me tangere*, Mosaic slouch, and your worn-out, ruined silk hat, in its last stage, "smiling at grief," and striving to

ces
The catalogue is indefinite; but self, at present, with naming two or the delectably light straw Creolian, efficient panoply, crowning a monotonous and mahogany visage, sed with molasses, Jamaica rum, —the poetical vagary, with its inflexible, contortions, freaks, and undulating, would not know his own handy work of uncivilization and absurdity; it to fancy that the bearer has lately been frenzy rolling;")—and the obdurate and frost-bitten, hat of anti-socialist, sharp, thin, satirical, and calumnious, with its prolonged extremity beetling, adder's nest looking mouth, and a chin repels communion.

I shall never forget the reverence which the scholars at — school inspect the hat of our head-master. "upon its like again." It was large, encrusted with powder and the learned year. It was hallowed by recollection, frowns, grave lectures, and profound the Greek and Roman tongues. It was deemed akin to sacrilege to touch it, often left it in the most conspicuous place to preserve order in his absence. No him who beheld his hat; they were amalgamated together, that the hat was almost essential part of the man, minant, impressive, and gubernatorial. [New Monthly Magazine]

DIRGE FOR MUNGO

Air, "Rousseau's Dream"
HOPE no more—in peace he sl
All his pains and toils are o'
'Tis thine eye alone that weep
His is clos'd, to open no more
He hath gain'd that unknown
He hath found a hero's grave
There his head in peace for ever
Rests beneath the dashing
We, like him, our barks are g
Swiftly to an unknown shore
Here, we know, is no abiding
There is rest for evermore.
Pi ot through this mighty ocean
Lord of earth, and air, and
Thou canst still the wild waves
All our hopes are fix'd